B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 155— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 2, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „ 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		7,622
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th „	NARKUNDA..		16,227
24th „	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st „	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st „	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA.. ..		7,952
6th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th „	DEWANHA*	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th „	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 65 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.		Tons.
6th July	MERKARA†	..	8,285
25th „	MODASA	..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA	..	8,427
22nd „	MARGHA	..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA	..	8,965
26th „	MULBERA	..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *		7,241
31st „	MORVADA	..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA	..	8,285
28th „	MANELA	..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	..	8,258
26th „	MATIANA	..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers, †Proceeds from Karachi.

P and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd „	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
7th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination
July ..	BANKURA ..	Bussreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 9-45 a. m.
July ..	VITA ..	Bussreh via K'chi 10-15 p.m.
..	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa.

.. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar .. Monday and Saturday have now been .. ed and will not be resumed until Sep- .. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O Box 127.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Tamba Maru	N.Wadi	5843	1st July	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17thJuly	31st „
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th „	11th Aug.
Motioka-Maru	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Aug	31st „
Nagato-Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th „	11th Sept.

*Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No :— 20279; Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MARCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 183.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Karachi, Madras, Mosul
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000 000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Mever Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

Do not buy a NEW BATTERY without also buying a tin of
RADIOLITE.
Do not condemn your OLD BATTERY without giving a trial to
RADIOLITE.
RADIOLITE { prevents and removes sulphation preserves plates and insulators puts new life in your battery.
RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.
Excellent Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Science and numerous others, can be seen on application, but the best will be your own
SEND all your old BATTERIES to us.
Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents:—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Battery Charging Station—7, Hamam Street.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
MALARIA CURED AT LAST
LUPARINA
Luparina not only quickly stops the fever it also acts as a tonic, stimulating the appetite and restoring to normal the vital functions.
DON'T EXPERIMENT
Dont risk the grave complications which may arise from Malaria by trying useless medicines. Take LUPARINA and be CURED. Specially recommended for WOMEN AND CHILDREN
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS
Agents:— E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents:— EZEKIEL & Co. 1st Vitlal Sayana Building Lohar Chawl, Bombay No. 2.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Darien, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angelos, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Nagoya, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, Seattle, San Francisco, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Shimonosaki, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Teinan, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,335
Reserve Fund 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
Amritsar, Amballa City, Amballa Cant., Bombay, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Gojra, Hapur, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sind), Jullundur, Jammu, Jhelum City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Montgomery, Okara (Dist. Montgomery), Peshawar City, Patiala, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Srinagar

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,956
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

INSURANCE.

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Established 1916
Life Assurance policies issued on all approved plans.
SPECIAL TABLES
1. GUARANTEED PROFITS POLICY offers guaranteed annual profits of Rs. 50 per Rs. 1,000 assured for every annual premium paid. Liberal privileges.
2. DOUBLE PAYMENT POLICY offers double payment of sum assured. one at maturity. Second at subsequent death. Refund of one-third premium paid and full policy amount at death within policy term.
3. THE FAIRY POLICY. The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for daughters. Payment of premium ceases at death of parent Full sum assured paid to child at maturity. Refund of premium paid with 4 per eent interest in event of child's death.
WANTED AGENTS on liberal contracts
At all district towns all over India. Educated men preferred.
HEAD OFFICE:—Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Messrs. H. M. MEHTA & Co., *Managing Agents*
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. *Manager.*

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85 000
(30-9-23.)
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
P.C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!
Harmonium of 37 reeds, double set, best flute worth Rs. 35, will be given away free to the buyer No. 101 of Hand Embroidery Machine (German made). Highly interesting novelty for the ladies. Produce excellent needle-work, embossed embroideries of wonderful charms such as chair cushions baby caps slippers, bed-covers and other fashionable works. Automatic motion, very easy. Every machine accompanied with full instructions for Rs. 4 only. Postage As. 4 only. Order Early:—DUGAL BROS., 34, B., Brandreth Road, Lahore.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be printed.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TUTOR to coach up two students in English and French. Apply to Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10715

WANTED—RESIDENT QUALIFIED LADY DOCTOR in Bombay for dispensary and maternity home. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10718

WANTED—An experienced DOCTOR M.B.B.S. preferred as a Medical Officer for a Private Hospital outside Bombay. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 335, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10675

WANTED—An Indian qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for the Rajpipla State Hospital. Pay Rs. 50—2—60 with free quarters. Gujarati knowing preferred. Private practice allowed. Apply with testimonials stating age and caste to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Nandod, Rajpipla State.
A 20028

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Mathematics or Science; also one Matric. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating, besides other things, the minimum pay expected and the earliest date of joining to M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector, Mangrol (Kathiawar).
A 20013

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER with Sanskrit for Shri Pratap High School, Bansda. One good at games especially cricket will be preferred. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the undersigned stating age, qualifications, previous service, if any and pay required.—K. L. GOKHALE, In charge Dewan, Bansda State, via Billimora.
A 19993

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN ACCOUNTANT of an European Limited Firm with knowledge of Typewriting and General Office Work is willing to take up Extra Work either in morning or evening hours. Good references. Please write Box No. 352, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10716

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET SPACIOUS GODOWNS and up-to-date airy BLOCKS in Ebrahim Mansion, at 104, Sandhurst Road. Apply Karmali Ebrahim, Khoja Mohalla, Bombay.
C R10677

TO LET—At 17 Elphinstone Circle, OFFICE ROOMS on 2nd and 3rd floors Rent Rs. 60 to Rs. 150. Electric Lift. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R10704

DEVLALI FURNISHED BUNGALOWS and ROOMS TO LET at Nasik Road. Apply MATHURADAS DOONGARSEY, Mulji Jetha Market, Gordhan Lane, Bombay.
C R10692

TO LET—Large SHOPS on Palton Road, behind Crawford Market, near Hajee Musafarkhana. Write or see CURRIMJEE JEEWANJEE, Khand Bazar, Mandvi.
C R10670

FLATS—Suitable for European and Anglo-Indians with all facility near Police Hospital, New Naganada. Apply Telephone No. 21697 and 22472.
C R10588

TO LET—A BUNGALOW Near Railway Station at Kurla on the Hill, Free Ventilated, containing 2 Bedrooms and one Dining with garden. Apply DHAIA JAIRAJ AND CO., Chackla Street, Bombay No. 3.
C R10682

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALLAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

RAO'S COLLEGE OF TAILORING of Bombay, has REOPENED at Delhi, after a lapse of two years owing to the illness of the proprietor. Fees reduced by 25 p. c. up to 15th July, 738, Nicholson Road, (Kashmir Gate), Delhi.
M R10710

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—Unique of its kinds. Special arrangement of registered diplomas for the practitioners outside. Apply for the rules with six annas postage stamps to the office of the Dean:—N. K. CHATTERJEE, M.D., B.Sc., 112, Baranashi Ghose Street, CALCUTTA.
M 19578

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC—Wanted a First Class PRINTER. GOMES & LAWRIE, Bombay.
R10724

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FOR SALE—Best English Standard ROSE PLANTS in different varieties at reasonable price. Apply sharp to, P. V. BHILADWALLA and Son, Nurserymen, Station Pardi, (B.B. & C.I. Ry.)
F R10659

PROFESSION.

DENTAL—Dental Surgeon K. R. AMAT has returned from up-country and has resumed his practice as usual. Girgaon, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 586, will be cleared at Rs. 225 net, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Charrongate Street, Fort, Bombay.
E

THE following can be had from us. A trial order is earnestly solicited. (1) Pure Woollen Rugs from Rs. 5/4 to Rs. 22/8 each; (2) Pure Woollen Shawls from Rs. 7/8 to Rs. 10 each. (3) Coloured wooden Cooking set. Toys set Rs. 1-4-0, 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 set. (4) 10 Lever 4 Key Brass Locks from Rs. 3/8 to Rs. 11 each. (5) "How to learn Hindi" through English Re. 1. N. B. Every order should accompany an advance of 10 p. c. Packing, Postage extra. DHANJI JAVERCHAND, Chickpet, Bangalore City.
T R10722

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL CLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 90 PIECES FROM RS. 500.

JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasure House.
Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?

There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
115, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PARIS MADE FOLDING HARMONIUM. Best condition. Owners used. Half price Rs. 225 our offer. ISHAQ, Ansari Medical Hall, Ebrahim Mansion, Dongri, Bombay.
T R10725

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS

OFFERS INVITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL pieces of VALUABLE LANDS situate at Virar, admeasuring about 18 acres and at KALYAN, admeasuring about 2½ acres near the Railway Stations. Also complete machinery of a well known Tanning Factory "Imperial Chrome Tannery," which machinery is open for inspection at Dharavi. The said lands and the machinery belong to Mr. Allaudin Cassum but have been mortgaged to Mr. Shaikh Meharbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh and with the consent of Allaudin Cassum the same are being sold by the mortgagee. For further particulars apply to the said Mr. SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH. HAJI KADERBAKHSH, 81, Cadell Road, Mahim, or to his Attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19991

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN 1894.
Thirty years—Rs. 1,51,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1924, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan, all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 30th day of September, 1924, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge their Debentures for repayment some time before the 30th September, 1924, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1924.
By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
N. M. MORRIS,
C20024 Acting Secretary.

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.

Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
19735 Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1924.

THE SEASON WILL CONSIST OF 16 DAYS' RACING COMMENCING ON 2ND AUGUST, 1924.

Prices of Admission inclusive of Entertainment Tax.

For Whole Season.

Members	Rs. 60
Non-Members	Rs. 75
Lady	Rs. 20

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Poona, on all working days between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. or at the Gates.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	a.
Gendeman	6	0
Lady	3	0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	a.
Each Ticket	2	0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

Passengers by Special Express Trains from Bombay.

	First Class. Rs.	Second Class. Rs.	Third Class. Rs.
Rail fare with admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure ..	20-0	14-0	——
Do, without Do, Do, ..	18-0	12-0	——
Do, with admission to 2nd Enclosure ..	19-0	13-0	5-0

N. B.—Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
15th June, 1924. C20017

NOTICE.

THE MALABAR TIMBER CO., LTD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED from 2nd Rampart Row to RUSTOM BUILDING, 2nd Floor CHURCHGATE STREET.
26020

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that a Share Certificate of the British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd., for 45 Shares Nos. 146827-71 standing in the name of Col. F. O. Mell together with a blank transfer deed signed by the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., as attorneys for the Shareholder, has been lost. Any one finding these documents is requested to hand them to the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and any one dealing with them does so at their own risk and responsibility.
C20036

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 1st July, 1924, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st October, 1924, to 31st December, 1925, will be received by the Storekeeper, Gondal, up to 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 2nd August, 1924.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees Two and annas eight per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores." No tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.

Gondal,
Dated 29th June 1924. C19968

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1924, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

58. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Commissioner to submit alternative plans and estimates for the drainage of the North of the Island with an outfall into the harbour and with an outfall at Love Grove.

59. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For inviting the attention of the Corporation to certain opinions of Counsel and of the Municipal Solicitors, regarding conduct of business of the Corporation and to a File in the Municipal Secretary's Office regarding the conduct of the Office staff.

60. From Mr. K. F. Nariman, seconded by Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson—For approving of the cause of absence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu from the Corporation's meetings upto the end of September, 1924.

61. From Mr. B. N. Mehisheri and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh—For requesting the Commissioner to light the passage leading from Sonapur Lane to the Hindu Burning Ground, situated at Queen's Road.

62. From Dr. Dinshaw Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to whether certain nuisances cannot be removed even if sufficient funds are provided by the Corporation.

63. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. Mangeshrao A. Dabholkar—For expressing opinion that the Cash Balance required to be preserved at the end of the year under Section 126(2) (c) of the Municipal Act, should be raised from 1 lakh of Rupees to 10 lakhs.

64. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For appointing a Committee to consider the desirability and expediency of delegating the minor and the local functions of the Corporation to Ward Municipalities to be created by an amendment of the Municipal Act.

65. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—For informing Mrs. A. Gokhlay and Miss Lotewalla that during the debates on matters before the Corporation or any public body—deliberative or otherwise—there is and should be no difference between male and female members, etc.

66. From Mr. K. F. Nariman—For requesting the Commissioner to discontinue the practice of letting out portions of footpaths to hawkers at Grant Road.

67-68.—From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—(67) For inviting the attention of the Corporation, the Standing Committee, the President, the Chairman, Mrs. A. Gokhlay and Miss Lotewalla to an opinion of Counsel Mr. C. W. Cohen and (68) For requesting Government to find out and submit to the Corporation the names of those who are anarchists, revolutionists, seditionists, disloyals and misappropriators of moneys subscribed by the public and to amend the Municipal Act so as to disqualify such persons from being members of the Corporation.

69-70. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—(69) For obtaining from the Commissioner certain particulars about supply of water to the City and (70) For obtaining a report from the Procedure Rules Committee as to the advisability of introducing a system of interpellations in the Meetings of the Corporation to which the Commissioner should reply at the very monthly meeting.

71. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the desirability or opening one or two Municipal Primary Schools in each of the E. F and G Wards of the City for Madrasi children.

72. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Commissioner to inform the Tramways Company that the Corporation are of opinion that Tramway service should be extended from the present junction at Dadar towards Lady Jamsetji Road over the Dadar Overbridge.

73-74.—From Dr. Dinshaw Bamanji Pestanji Master—(73) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether it would be in the interests of the Municipality to buy a hill at or near Deonar suitable for quarrying therefrom road metal for Municipal purposes and (74) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether it is desirable to reserve the vacant plot of Municipal land situate between Chimna Butcher Street and Khoja Street recently occupied by a night soil depot as an open space.

75-76.—From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—(75) For requesting Government to have the Bhajiya shops on the Chowpatty Sea Face removed and (76) For requesting the Commissioner to remove hawkers from the footpath on Grant Road between the eastern corner of the Frere Bridge and the Grant Road Railway Station.

77. From Mr. B. T. Desai—For expressing opinion that a gymnasium should be started in each ward of the City.

78. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For expressing disapproval at the conduct of the President at the Corporation's Meetings for the various reasons mentioned therein.

79. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Schools Committee to report what action they have taken on a certain letter of the Educational Inspector B. D.

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st July, 1924. C20039

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUMMARY SUIT NO. 1018 of 1924.

EBRAHIM HAJI ESMAIL, of Bombay, Mehomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business under the name style and firm of Messrs. Mahomed Essak and Co., at Two Tanks without the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

AHMEDALLY M. A. TAPIA, a firm, carrying on business at Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort. ..... Defendants.

To,
MAHOMED BAKUR AHMEDALLY
a Partner in the defendant firm above-named

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above-named plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against the Defendant firm under Order XXXVII rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 5,000 for principal due to him at foot of the Promissory Note for Rs. 5,000, dated 30th June, 1923, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 28th day of September, 1923, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at the rate of six per cent. until payment. If application for leave to appear and defend the suit is not made within ten days from the date hereof, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1924.
N. A. GOLWALLA,
For Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C20037

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1924 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the fourth day of July, 1924, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the Dominions and the Territories of the Shah of Persia to which the Provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs, of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1924.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C19872

(Summary of the writ of summons.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1131 OF 1924.

Summons to answer plaint under S. 27 O V RR 1, 5, 7 & 8 O VIII R 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

AMRATLAL DULLABHRAM
VAKIL ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

MANILAL SUNDERJI ..... Defendant.

THE PLAINTIFF claims from the defendant the sum of Rs. 3,320 with interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum till judgment in respect of a promissory note dated the 5th day of July, 1921, for Rs. 3,320 mentioned in the plaint from the 5th day of July 1921, till judgment costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of July, 1924, at quarter past eleven O'clock Standard Time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff and as the day for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 8th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
For Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 8th day of April, 1924.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.
C20034 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morvi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBY AND PEARL OF A BHATIA INSOVENT.

By order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Seth Valabhdas Kesavji Kanji, Proprietor of the Dwarka Motor Car Co., Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Show Room No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morvi Bank, the following:—

6 diamond and emerald necklaces, 2 sets diamond bangles, 9 single diamond rings, 4 diamond lawangias, 4 diamond and emerald nums, 1 pearl vank, 2 pearl and ruby necklaces, 5 diamond emerald and pearl collars, 6 pairs diamond and emerald bracelets, 1 set pearl and ruby bangles, 4 pairs diamond emerald and ruby earrings, 5 sets pearl bangles, 5 pearl necklaces, 20 diamond, emerald and pearl rings, 5 diamond and emerald hars, 2 diamond sali, 1 diamond nukhli, 1 pair pearl jai, 4 pairs pearl tonda, ravi fals, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Property is on view.

The jewellery will be sold in presence of the Attorneys of the Mortgagee.

The jewellery is worth buying at this time as it will be sold of at the highest bid.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAGDEVI STREET AND FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. PAYNE and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned persons pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of additional security dated 25th February, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the different dates and time given as under.

Property at Nagdevi Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of HATIMBHOY GULAM HUSEIN and KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL KADER.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground situate at NAGDEVI STREET in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement (150) one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2078 and Cadastral No. 510 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 227 and Street Nos. 106-110 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hatimbhoy Gulam Husein and on or towards the South partly by the property of Mahomed Afzal Mahomed Husein and partly by the property of Alibhoy Hussonally on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street and which said premises bear Cadastral No. 519 Bhuleshwar Division.

Property at Falkland Road on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at risk of KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL KADER.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Perpetual Fazendari tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at FALKLAND ROAD, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (166) one hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors New Survey No. 5530, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2179, 2087, and Street Nos. 214-218, and 3 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or about the East by the property of Rehmatbai, widow of Moosa Karmally, on or towards the West by the Falkland Road, 1st Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the Falkland Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of Purshottam Narayan and which said premises bear Cadastral No. 892 Girgaon Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE at Doongersi Road Malabar Hill (Ambawadi) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

On SUNDAY, the 6th July, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beau Lieu" Doongersi Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, fancy vases, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suits of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, teapoys E. table fans, E. ceiling fans and lamps, roll top writing table, glass door silver cabinets, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, one sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph, ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, wall clock, hat stands, easy chairs, cane furniture, etc., etc., the property of R. S. Dudley, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, PICK AXES, FELT CAPS, MACHINERY, ETC. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 129 Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co., for default of not taking the delivery of the goods from Bank's godown and non-payment of godown rent

37 cases Pick axes, and 3 cases round head Rivits.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 3958 of 1922 (Rehman vs. Jenabai) furniture cupboard, chairs, bedsteads, safe, Tables, clock, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Guardian appointed of Vithalbai a minor—Gold ornaments, Rings, Putlies, chak, Vajetie, silver ornaments, Sanklas rings, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation).

2 cases machinery wool steaming blocks, Die Flat, hams, shafts, wood frames, Fez, dishes, Pipe wrench etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 3958 of 1922 (Rehman vs. Jenabai) 3 BuPock Carts, 4 Bullocks, and 2 horses.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY STANDING ON LEASEHOLD LAND SITUATE AT FORGETT STREET TARDEO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for Messrs. Hiralal Bakeredas and others the mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomedally Tayabally Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated 14th August 1922 between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part the undermentioned property on Thursday the 17th July 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements and building built and standing thereon and that are in course of construction in the rear thereof admeasuring 1477 square yards being a portion of the land hereditaments and premises at Tardeo, Forgett Street being Plot No. 2 of the estate of J. K. Patell and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17 Pension and Tax New No. 89 Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1275, Cadastral Survey No. 661 and bounded on the East by Forgett Street on the West by Plot No. 4, on the North by proposed private Road and on the South by Plot No. 1 and delineated on the plan annexed to the Indenture of sub-lease dated 13th October 1919 and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3427 (1) 3427 (1A) 3427 (3) and 3428 and Street No. 5, 1, 1A, 2 and 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1924, at 3 p.m. at the premises the Materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 19-21 Case No. 195 Memon Wada Road Cross Lane.
S.P. Sheds Blocks Nos. 13-14.15:16:17 and 18: 21 Dongri Street and Nowrojee Hill Road.
Building Street Nos. 11 to 17 Case No. 225, 2nd Nowrojee Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 2nd July, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24972.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG PLOT OF LAND (ON WHICH PRECIOUS CINEMA IS ERECTED), SITUATED AT LAMINGTON ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY

Under instructions from Messrs. Khimji Shamji, Umersi Kachia, Mulji Bharmal, Ratanshi Mulji and Kanji Mulji, the Mortgagees herein, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Virji Jivraj, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 29th day of July, 1921, and made between Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Lamington Road.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,858 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of a large plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 36, and New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13914, 13909, 13944, 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 175, 173, 6/131 and 132, and New Survey No. 6984, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 4429, 4430 (1), 4430 (2), 4430 (3), 2710, 2707 (1), 2702 (2), Street Nos. 1, 2, 2B, 51, 53, 4 and 4a, and bounded on or towards the East by a road, on or towards the West partly by Lamington Road and partly by the property of Kanji Ratanshey and the property lately belonging to Haji Abdul Waldena and now to Hurrirwala, on or towards the North partly by the property of Sorabji Temuraj Raja and partly by the property of Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, and on or towards the South by the property of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30 and 10 p. m.
"BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE"
Featuring GLADYS COOPER.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"PAID IN FULL"
Featuring PAULINE FREDERICK.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"A WOMAN OF PARIS"
Featuring EDNA PURVIANCE.

MISS
NOT TO WITNESS AND ENJOY
To-Day at 3-30 p. m.
Day Performance
Special for 'Amavasya'
"PUNJAB MAIL"
THE MOST POPULAR HINDI DRAMA
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular!
NOVELTY
CINEMA PRESENTS THIS WEEK
'Maharashtra' Film Co's
Third and Latest
Historical Super Jewel Production
SATEE PADMINEE
Alias the
'Beauty of Rajastan'
or the
Siege of Chitor
In 6 Jewel Reels of Enchanting Excellentee
To-Night at 3-45, 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

A FINE COMBINATION
PATHE
The Hall Mark of Quality in everything pertaining to Cinemas and the
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The Finest and Most Comfortable Theatre in the East

A Few Things You Ought to Know—
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE is the cleanest theatre in Bombay.
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE is the best ventilated, having a special arrangement for cooling the atmosphere and innumerable exhaust fans.
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE has the most comfortable and hygienic seats.
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE is the most central and convenient theatre for all sections of Bombay.
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE shall be the first in Bombay to adopt modern methods in projection and its pictures will be guaranteed to be absolutely flickerless.
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE shall have a special orchestra under a competent conductor.

AND ABOVE ALL THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SHALL HAVE THE
EXCLUSIVE USE OF
PATHE PICTURES
THE Finest of their kind in the World
JUST WAIT FOR THE OPENING NIGHT
SATURDAY JULY 12th

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
The Sensation of the Day in Motion Picture World!
A Magnificent Paramount Picture of unparalleled Splendour and Pathos,
"THE GREAT MOMENT"
Starring the incomparable, vivacious Beauty-Queen
GLORIA SWANSON
A tingling story of Gypsy blood, that would not mix with blue. For the Girl wanted life, not titled ease. And out in the mountains of the west, when a mighty Love came crashing into her heart,—!
The cast includes the handsome and popular idol of the screen
MILTON SILLS
A Universal Comedy and the International News in the Programme.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

GLOBE
CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND IN 'HAUNTED VALLEY'
Pathe's Latest and Best Serial.
PATHE GAZETTE Latest News. | SNUB POLLARD. in a Two-Reel Comedy.
Time:—5, 7, 8-45 & 10 30 p. m. Daily Matinee Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
MADAN Theatres, Ltd's
GREATEST SPECTACLE
VISHNU—AVATAR
A Picture that is Unique.—

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Sh at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 1.

S S Baron Polworth, Symonds, Calcutta.
S S Jaladuta, Jones, Calcutta.
S S Tamba Maru Wada, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

July 1.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:
S S Jaladuta, Jones, Karachi.
S S Millpool, Parkinson, Karachi.
S S Bankura, Davey, Basreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.
Steamer City of Evansville for Liverpool.

S S Tamba Maru: The N Y Kaisha's steamer Tamba Maru, 3570 tons, Captain N Wade, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Jaladuta, the Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Jaladuta, 2593 tons, Captain D E Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain H Davey, will sail to-day from harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jaladuta, 2593 tons, Captain D E Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, JULY 1.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Vigo, 3243, 3/7, J J and Co.
2 Macedonia, 5247, London, 5/7, M M and Co.
6 Trantenfels, 4924, K'ch N F, L Edwards.
7 Elysia, 4002, Liverpool, 10/7, W and A Graham and Co.
8 Modasa 5566 U K, N F, M M & Co.
9 Karapar 3792, Durban 9/7 M M & Co.
10 Dalgoma, 3571, NF, NF, P & O S N Co.
10 C Brisbane, 4527, L'pool, 2/7, K N and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Wallace 2532, Dunkirk 8/7 T M & Co.
2 Cl Macintyre 3053, Karachi, 6/7 J F & Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, Busreh, 2/7, B I S N Co.
6 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe 4/7 O S Kaisha.
6 Jalajoti, 2698, N.P. 5/7 Scindia S N and Co.
9 Chinkoa, 3615, Calcutta, 3/7, M M and Co.
10-11 Algic, 3373, New York, 2/7, Volkart Bros.
14 Shuja 3112 Man. 4/7, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Jalavera 2853 Rangoon 15/7 S S N Co
F Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah, 30/6, T M and Co.
K Varsova 1957 Basra 11/7 M M & Co.
L Chaklo, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
F Zayani, 2627, Basra, 5/7, H S Shushtary and Co.
P Siras 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dalgoma due about 6th June Agents B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Maneia due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares due about 12th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 18th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.
Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Trantenfels due about 25th June, Agent L Edwards.
Reichenfels due about 7th July, Agent L Edward.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Kidderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Sommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Andijk due about 26th September, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Pilsna due about 18th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 20th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Isongo due about 6th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.
Fillippo Artello due about 20th July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lamb due about 7th July, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Voyage due about 7th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru due about 17th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Awa Maru due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru due about 9th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Alipore due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 23rd July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 26th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 28th June, Agent B S N Co.
Khandala due about 12th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 26th July, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 1.

S S Macedonia for London:—7 cases wooden ware, B A M Shawal; 25 bundles lamb skins, M M T, Aishar; 10 bales cow hides tanned, H N and Haji Essa; 12 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co. Ltd 15 bales cow hides, J Tribhuwan; 11 bales goat skins L Hassam; 10 bales sheep skins, L Hassam; 14 bales cow hides, L Hassam; 43½ cwt gum kadaya, T Dawoodbhoi and Co., 6½ cwt bees wax, T Dawoodbhoi and Co. 140 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoi and Co. 1 case cotton curtains, D Chellaram; 700 cwt myrobollams, F F Campbell and Co. 15 bales goat skins tanned, Haji R Rahemanbhoy and Co. 1 bale sheep skins tanned, Haji R. Rahemanbhoy and Co. 1500 cwt. myrobollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Macedonia for Constantinople:—1 bundle woollen carpets, J S Narag and Sons.

S S City of Evansville for Liverpool—100 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co. 20384 cwt oil cakes, N V Velmohamed; 2000 cwt. wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg:—12 casks wet salted goat skins, Shamji Mal; 165 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co. Ltd.; 25 bales cotton fly only, Khimji Visram and Co. 160 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co

S S Trantenfels for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton fly, Only, Khimji Visram and Co.; 400 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co. 2000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Trantenfels for Rotterdam:—42 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co. Ltd.; 2000 cwt. Linseed cakes, Volkart Bros.

S S Trantenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Kilachand D and Co Ltd. 119 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Algic for Philadelphia:—17 bales dry salted sheep pelts, Deccan Trading Co. Ltd.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—5000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 1000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ltd. 8000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 12000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1950 cwt linseed oil cake, A Bhanji and Bros. 119 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 26 bales wool, Latham Abercrombie and Co.; 5200 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 66 bales wool, C Ramswarup; 108 bales wool B Shrivalab.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—2000 cwt linseed oil cake expeller, The Athanes Trading Co. 2000 cwt myrobollams, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Elysia for Barcelona:—37 cases dried sausings, S M H Kadarbaksh, 100 bales cotton, H Gopalji.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—24 cwt dried beef esaings, A Mahler and Co.

S S Wallace for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt poppy seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 119 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S City of Brisbane for Liverpool:—3000 cwt kardi seed, Ralli Bros. 990 cwt. mussoori, Ralli Bros.

S S Bornio Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Bornio Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.; 61 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

July 1.

S S Skuld from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co.:—821 pieces teak squares, 117263 pieces teak scantlings, 7116 bundles teak scantlings, 9 bales raw silk.

S S Wartenfels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd.:—20 kegs tartaric acid, 132 casks painters colour, 200 bags extracted carraway seed, 100 drums Natrium sulphet, 318 packages hurricane lanterns, 19 cases hurricane lanterns, 40 cases earthen colour, 62 cases brass plates, 102 bundles copper rods, 19 pieces copper rods, 175 bundles copper sheets, 402 cases brass circles, 930 casks alum of potash lump, 91 packages paper, 17 cases paper, 930 bales paper, 100 bags colta and nuts 2 cases colts and nuts, 466 cases beer, 217 cases toys, 76 cases brass wire, 24 cases paste bdards, 157 cases brass stripes, 250 casks safety fuse 50 barrels safety fuse, 375 drums sulphite of sodium, 474 cases ironware, 150 cases brandy, 50 cases rivets, 42 bales packing paper, 55 H bags Epsom Salt, 50 cases matches, 871 cases slates, 100 D/bags German Farina, 11 cases Harmless Chemicals, 20 cases lanterns, 90 cases spirits, 17 cases trimmings, 34 cases playing cards, 40 cases wire Netting, 24 cases Petrolleum lamps, 160 drums Permanganate of Potash, 17 cases lamp parts, 20 cases shoe Blacking 50 cases petroleum stoves, 3 casks printing colours, 4 cases printing colours, 76 iron casks lubricating oil, 200 iron kegs Flake Litharge, 20 cases iron goods, 100 casks sulphate of copper, 109 drums oil paint, 181 cases oil paint, 40 cases dry colour, 10 barrels dry colour, 151 cases dry Aniline colours, 148 casks dry Aniline colours, 100 cases iron nails, 32 cases Enamel ware, 13 cases enamel bowls, 75 cases common liquor, 510 cases common spirits, 30 cases tin goods, 17 cases cotton goods, 68 cases tin ware, 15 cases shoe tacks, 30 cases sparklers, 27 cases Chinaware, 40 cases china marbles, 62 crates Acetic Acid Glacial, 94 bundles iron tubes.

S S Bremen:—360 cases bottled beer, 50 cases slates, 40 cases padlocks, 273 cases tiveis, 660 D/bags brakage of Earthen Tiles, 232 bags Brokage of Earthen Tiles 560 cases Wire nails, 1462 pieces steel plates, 250 coils iron wire, 82 cases iron sledges, 350 bundles copper sheets.

From Antwerp:—42 cases playing cards, 10 barrels colours, 20 barrels dry Aniline colours, 659 cases dry Aniline colours, 659 cases dry Aniline colours, 25 cases preserves, 6 cases Paste Alizarine 312 barrels paste Alizarine, 652 bales maize pearl starch, 40 cases copper wire, 15 cases lead pipes, 8 casks lead pipes, 200 coils barbed wire, 30 cases aluminium circles, 150 cases nails, 120 bales straw boards 125 crates Tiles, 263 cases nails, 442 bundles Gas Tubes 169 pieces Gas Tubes, 56 pieces, 129 bundles G. Steel plates, 2380 bundle steel bars, 3470 pieces steel bars.

From Rotterdam: 397 cases dyeing materials, 50 casks dyeing Materials, 180 cases vegetable fat.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

AN ACCOUNTANT of an European Limited Firm with knowledge of Typewriting
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 530.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fracs. 590.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 580.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132¾.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 328.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.32-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 81.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.30.
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.90.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

LONDON, June 30.
Tea Transfer 1-5 1/32 Steady.
Bar Gold 84-15-5 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 34 1/4 Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay July 1. Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	328
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	235
Japan	137
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

	London, June 30.
Rentes 3 per cent.	52 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/4
.. .. 2 months hence ..	34 1/4

Closing Tone of silver.—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23
Interest day to day loans .. 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market oans .. 3 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES —MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, June 30.
Stockholm	16.29
Christiania	32.23
Amsterdam	11.50
Switzerland	24.35
Prague	147.25
Belgium	..
Athens	..

	London, June 30.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	81.70
„ Germany ..	18,175,000,000,000
„ Italy	100.31

New York, June, 30.
Demand Bills ..4 31 87 (on 28th 4,32.37)

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 30
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st for Oct. 3 1/4
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st for Jan. 3 5/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st .. 4 1/4
„ .. .. „ 6 .. .. 4 3/4
„ 5 per cent Rentes .. 25

WAR LOANS.

London, June 30.

Funding Loan 4% 1960-90	£ 88 5/8—1/4
Victoria Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 1/4—1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 101 3/6—
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 56 3/4—3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	£ 47 1/2—
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	£ 66 1/2
(Sterling Loan)	
Govt. Securities 3% ..	£ 57 1/2

London, June 0.

Conversion Loan ..	£ 77 5/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan ..	„ 101
7 per cent Indian „ ..	„ 114

BULLION.

Bombay, July 1.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 16 2/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/8/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/9/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/13.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/5.

London, June 30.
Bar gold ready s. 95-5
Silver ready d. 34-4.
Silver forward d. 34-4.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet, steady. Continent bought, London speculators selling.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 1.
Ready :—25—8—9
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m
Asad 25-8-6 25-9-3 28—9—3
Sravan 25-9-3 25-10-0 25—10—0
Teji Mandi :—
Asad 0—3—0 Gine Rine 16/2/0
Vaida
Sravan 0—5—6 Gine King 16/3/0
Vaida
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 1.
Ready —81 —15—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Asad 81-14-0 82-1-0 82—1—0
Sravan 82-3-0 82-5-0 82—5—0
Teji Mandi.
Asad 0—12—0
Vaida
Sravan 1—6—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 1.
3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/10.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New

Bombay, July 1.
A rise of 17 points in old crop and a further drop of 7 to 12 points in new crop have been reported to-day. Early the market was easier on long liquidation but at the close was steady on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 41 points down in old crop and 18 to 21 points in new crop. The market declined on long liquidation of near positions, and local traders selling on reports of favourable weather.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—"Our estimate of crop condition is 68.5 per cent. Prefer buying on decline."

A small change was reported in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 514 for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening, on buying by a Japan House and Bull Operators the values advanced to Rs. 515. But the prices eased during the course of the day to Rs. 514 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 515 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 514½ on selling by Commission Houses and closed steady at Rs. 515 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra July, opening at Rs. 555, advanced to Rs. 556 on buying by Bull operators and closed easy at Rs. 555 at 4 p.m. on selling by Marwari Shroffs. Whilst Oomra for December/January delivery opened at Rs. 485 and gave way to Rs. 483½ on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 484 at 4 p.m. on buying by Marwari Shroffs. Full Good M. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 526 and Rs. 433 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continues to be easier with a poor demand and only about 1,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

M. G. United Provinces	200 Bales.
M. G. Sind/Punjab	200 Bales.
M. G. Rajputana	300 Bales.
M. G. Oomra	Nil.
Total	700 Bales.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 1.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	515
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	527
„ „	..Dec/Jan.	435
Fine Oomra	..July ..	556
„ „ ..	..Dec./Jan.	484 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 1.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	565	550	535	520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	582	567	552	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Southerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	567	522	537	..
M. G. Khandesh	577	562	547	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 1.

Fully Good Broach April/May	514
„ „ Bengal July	526
„ „ „ Dec./January	433
Fine Oomra July ..	554
„ „ „ Dec./Jan. ..	484
Good Southerns Aug/Septr ..	585

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

July 1.
New York market 30th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.03	July			29.10	+17
24.95	Oct.	24.86—09	24.79—16	24.83	—12
24 26	Dec.		24 10—16	24 17	—09
24 05	Jan			23.97	—08
24.21	March			24.13	—08
24.27	May			24.20	—07

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.02 lowest 24.70, range 32 points. Long liquidation early. Market steadied on short covering. Small market.

Liverpool market 30th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
	Egyptian				
18 70	Nov.			18.35	—35
18.45	Jan.			18.20	—25

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at

25,000. Light rains Eastern belt and Arkansas. Temperatures between 95deg and 100deg in Texas. Weather cooler in Oklahoma. Forecast:—"Entire belt partly cloudy." The crop is making general advance in all sections this week.

(2) American cross rate on Saturday and on Monday 4.32 1/2. Long liquidation of near positions. Local traders selling on favourable week-end weather. Manchester quieter. Our travelling man wires from Texas: "Estimate Texas condition 73 per cent." Commercial Appeal estimate condition 70.3 per cent. Market likely to rule irregular pending Bureau.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Sales of Spec and Exp. 300 Bales.

Mid Americans Spot 17.04 fair demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. 2305
New York 11 a.m.—(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	29.15	noon. 29.20
Oct.	24.85	noon. 24.98
Jan.	23.97	noon. 24.08

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

July	27.60
Oct.	24.08

LIVERPOOL, June 30.
COTTON DELIVERY M.U. G.O.C.—

July	16.32—41
October	14.66—19
January	14.17—20
March	14.05—21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.

June	—
July	16.49—21
August	15.86—19
September	—
October	14.71—14
November	14.46—14
December	—
January	14.22—15
February	—
March	—
April	—
May	13.97—15
June	—
EGYPTIANS—July	21.00

Liverpool, July 1

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	Today's price.
July	16.38+.06
Aug.	—
Sept	—
Oct.	14.71+.05
Nov.	—
December	—
January	14.22—.05
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—
May	13.98+.04
June	..
Egyptians:—July	20.65
Nov.	18.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 30

Months.	To-day's Price.
July	16.32—.41
August	15.80—.25
September	15.23—.23
October	14.66—.19
November	14.41—.19
December	14.27—.20
January	14.17—.20
February	14.09—.21
March	14.05—.21
April	13.99—.19
May	13.94—.18
June	13.84—.19
July	1'.76

Tone— steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 30.

Months	Previous prices.	To-days price.
June	..	—
July	..	20.55—.60
August	..	20.15—.48
September	..	19.70—.49
October	..	18.55—.40
November	..	18.35—.35
December	..	18.27—.30
January	..	18.20—.25
Feb.	..	18.15—.25
March	..	18.15—.25
April	..	18.10—.30
May	..	18.00—.40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool June 30.

M. G. Beagal	Good	11.00
„ „	Fully Good ..	11.40
„ „	Fine	11.80
„ „	Fine	..
No. 1 Oomra.	Good	11.55
„ „	Fully Good ..	12.05
„ „	Fine	12.55
M. G. Broach.	Good	12.80
„ „	Fully Good ..	12.80
„ „	Fine	13.20
M. G. Scinde.	Good	10.90
„ „	Fuly Good	11.30
„ „	Fine	11 70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
„ „ to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ .. July	29.20+.17
„ „ .. October	24.83—.12
„ „ .. Dec.	24.17—.09
„ „ .. Jan.	23.97—.08
Spot Cotton at New York ..	30.20+.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	28.80—
Futures „ „ July	27.46+.06
„ „ „ October ..	24.10—.27
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 3/16
Silver Foreign Mined	65 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW YORK, June 30.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

July	29.20 plus 17
October	24.83—13
December	24.17—09
January	23.97—08

METALS.

London, June 30

English best Selected Copper	£ 64 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	61 1/8
Copper Braziers	82—
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	28 5/8
Corrugated Sheets	18 3/4
Tin Block	£ 22 1/49

BRASS.

Bombay, July 1.

Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English 3/4	67 0 0
Do. „ „ .. 1	63 0 0
Do. „ 1 1/4	63 0 0
Do. „ 1 1/2	63 0 0
Do. „ 1 3/4	64 0 0
Do. „ 2	64 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 1.

per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English .. 3/4	70 0 0
Copper 1/	68 0 0
Copper 1 1/4	68 0 0

in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month

Copper 2/	68 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint	29 0 0
Copper, English Bars	61 0 0
Brass Bars	41 8 0
Pat Klai	63 4 0
Lead, Country	23 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4	64 0 0
„ „ to 1	62 0 0
„ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	62 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	67 0 0
American Copper 3/4	70 0 0
„ „ to 1, 1 1/4 ..	69 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.
Bombay, July 1.

Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand .. ..No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand .. ..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai .. ..No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone .. ..No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
David .. ..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji .. ..No. 10 1/2	0 14 6
Trikamdas .. ..No. 10 1/2	0 14 9
Sattara .. ..No. 10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji .. ..No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Lighthouse .. ..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan .. ..No. 40 1	1 10 9
Do. .. .. ..No. 42 2	1 14 0
Do. .. .. ..No. 20	1 3 0
Do. .. .. ..No. 32	1 8 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, July. 1.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	50 0 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 9 0	13 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 5 0	12 13 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	88 0 0	18 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 .	80 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	72 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Black.. ..	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 4 0	13 0 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 12 0	9 0 0
Barley	38 0 0	..
Castorseed	78 0 0	15 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	40 0 0	5 14 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	7 12 3	
Wheat, A/S	7 7 6	
Linseed, April/May ..	13 6 9	
Linseed Sept.	1 10 3	
Groundnuts J/A ..	78 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	79 2 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/A	18 4 0	
Cotton seed J/A	5 15 0	

WHEATS.

LONDON, June 30.
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 47/3 June/July sellers.
Barletta Russo 46/3 June/July sellers.
Barletta Russo 46/3 June/July sellers.
Australian 48/9 June/July sellers.
Firmer little doing
Choice White Karachi June/July sellers 48.
Soft Red Karachi June/July value 47/3.
Firmer with fair demand.
Wheat, Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 47 10½ July/Aug. paid.
Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi 48/6 paid for June and July 48/4½.
Wheat, Cargo, New South Wales 50/6 paid for July shipment to North Africa.

SEEDS.

LONDON, June 30.
Linseed La Plata Argentine opened harder and demand quiet, but closed firmer at £18 15/ 16 value for June/July shipment.
Cotton seed Bombay closed firm at for June/July shipment.
Castorseed Bombay Closed very firm at £27 1/4 sellers for June/July shipment.

RUBBER.

London, June 30
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug./Sep.
Sellers 11
Tone—
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Paid 10 1/4
Tone.—Very quiet

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
June/July Done buyers. .. £ 20 1/2
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net.
„ „ Sellers .. £ 20 5/8
Tone—Higher prices asked—not much doing.
June July Done Buyers .. 39 3/8
„ Sept. Dec. Value .. 38/9

LONDON, June 30.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for June/July shipment at £20 1/2 and for shipment to Hull at £20 5/8. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for June/July shipment to Hull at £18/18/9. In Rapeseed Jamba for June/July shipment to Hull at 14 1/2.
Linseed advanced in response to higher argentine futures.

Argentine futures.	Firm
Cottonseed	Quiet
Linseed oil	Firm
Wheat	Steady
Rice	Quiet

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley 34/3 July/Aug. sellers.

NEW YORK, June 30.
Please read Saturdays New York October 24.95

"RUGBY"
(1924)
An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.
Rs 3000
Bombay, 1st July, 1924. C20039
WITH SELF STARTER.

5 SEATER TOURING
FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 30.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
July Sellers	21 3/8
July-Sept. Sellers	21 1/8
Oct./Dec. Sellers	21—
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
Oct./Dec. Sellers	21/5 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
Oct /Dec. Sellers ..	21/5 1/2

Quiet—Firmly held.

SUGAR.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)
Bombay, July 1.
Ready prices have improved by 6as. per cwt. with moderate purchase enquiries, to-day's offtake for local consumptions amounting to 1,600 bags.
Transhipment rates also have seen a rise of 6as. per cwt.
Our Forward market has eased by 2d. per cwt. in Near positions and 4d. per cwt. in Distant positions.
The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 22/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 17/10 per cwt.
Steamer Howrah Sh. 22/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Steamer Dongra, Sh. 22/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Sh. 22/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Sh. 21/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 14,52,628-1-2 from which sum has to be deducted Rs. 2,00,000/- for Income Tax and Super Tax, leaving a net profit of Rs. 12,52,628-1-2 for the half year ended 30th June 1924. To this amount has to be added Rs. 1,15,825-7-8 brought forward from the last account, making a total of Rs. 13,68,453-8-10.
This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—
In payment of an 'ad-interim' dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum (Rs. 2/8/0 per share) free of Income Tax on the paid up Capital of Rupees One Crore for the half year ended 30th June 1924, which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000; to Reserve for Contingencies Rs. 2,00,000/-; carried forward to the next account Rs. 6,68,453-8-10.

COLOURS.

July 1.
The quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 90.
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 90.
Alizarine 20 per cent pasté I.P. Rs. 83.
Congo red Rs. 1/12/0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/14/0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3/6/0
Victoria Blue Rs. 3/6/0
Sulphuric Black Rs. 1/2/0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2/2.
Perpurine Delta Rs. 3/0/0
Melachite Green Rs. 3/2/0
Magenta Xls Rs. 5/8/0
Remetine Xls Rs. 1/10/0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4/1/0
Soluble Blue Rs. 7/0/0
Fast red Rs. 5/6/0

MILL STORES.

July 1.
The quotations are:—
Healds—15/40s. Rs. 1/12/3.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/3
Roller Cloth 16oz. Ken Rs. 8/4/0
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/6/6
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/8/0
Card cans steel Rs. 3/12/0
Sizing flannel-twill 62 Rs. 3/12/0
Stubbings tubes Rs. 24/0/0
Rovings tubes Rs. 22/8/0
Pirns Conical 5in. Rs. 8/0/0
Pirns Universal Rs. 7/0/0
Dobby Harness Rs. 22/0/0

CHEMICALS.

July 1.
The quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 7/4/0
Bleaching powder Rs. 14/8/0
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0/3/3
Caustic soda Rs. 22/8/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/8/0
Dextrine Rs. 20/8/0
Aniline salt Rs. 0/10/6
Glauber salt Rs. 4/0/0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 37/0/0
Bichromate potash Rs. 43/0/0
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/5/0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 23/8/0
Litharge flake Rs. 38/0/0
Farina Rs. 15/12/0 &
Copper Sulphate Rs. 24/0/0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 1
The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th June, 1924.

Cotton	2626 Bales.
Wheat	13228 cwt.
Linseed	16428 „
Rapeseed etc	1491 „
Gingellyseed	11 „
Poppyseed	47 „
Groundnuts	2050 „
Castorseed	2437 „
Rice	78040 „
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	1446 „
Mowraseed	514 „
Gram	6397 „
Juwar	720 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	728 „
Bajri	2121 „
Coal Two day's total. ..	3257 Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, June 30.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone	1 1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 4 1/2
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 9
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 3
Pearl per lb.	1 8 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 „	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6
Century (Bugle)	1 6
Diamond Chula	1 5
Salita,—	
Pabaney per lb	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 9 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 3
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 9
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Pearl per piece	..
Hindustan per piece	7 2 0
Bleached Check	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per piece ..	7 12 0
Black Check—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124	
Pearl	12 8 0
Hindustan	12 12 0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED
COTTON STATISTICS,
Bombay, 1st July, 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 27th June to 30th June 1924 ..	5659	21811	— 16152
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 30th June, 1924	3214958	3409913	—2849 5
Shipments for the bi-week from 27th June, to 30th June, 1924.			
United Kingdom			
Continent ..	16843	7131	+9712
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	16420	1055	+15365
Total ..	33263	8186	+25077

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 30th June 1924.

United Kingdom ..	148261	117848	+30413
Continent ..	916454	616042	+300412
China	233968	366832	—132864
Japan	1230379	1602725	—372346
Coast Ports ..	49510x	46767	+ 2743
Total ..	2578572	2750214	—171642
Afloat in harbour :—			
Europe	17282		—17282
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	1200	60981	—59781

x Including 22973 bales for U. S. of America

A COLLOSAL HOAX.

BENGAL GOVERNOR ON TARKESHWAR.

GOVT. AND REGULATION 3

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHINSURAH, June 30

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal with his personal staff arrived at Chinsurah this morning. At the college hall he received addresses from the Municipality, District Board and District Mahomedan National Association. In course of a joint reply after telling them how far Government could help them in their difficulties—extension of water supply, drainage scheme, establishment of agricultural, technical and medical schools he advised the Mahomedan Association who had expressed their disapproval of the policy of obstruction in rejection of certain items of grant in the Transferred Departments to convey their views to their representatives in the Council so that when the matter would come up for reconsideration next week the Mahomedan members of the Council should carry out the expressed wishes of those to whom they owed their election.

REGULATION 3.

Regarding their request that the Governor should either bring three inhabitants of the district arrested under Regulation 3 to trial or set them free the Governor said that he could not accede to their request. In the first place they were not in possession of all evidence and secondly the Governor himself, two Senior Judges and the Viceroy all had gone through the evidence and were of opinion that no man was being detained against whom evidence was not conclusive.

Regarding the situation at Tarakeshwar the Governor said that neither at Tarakeswar nor anywhere else Government ever interferred with religious worship. It was assumed that the Satyagraha movement had been started to get rid of a false Mohunt but the assumption was false for before the movement was started the Mohunt had given place to High Caste Hindus of unimpeachable character appointed as a receiver not by Government but by the court of Justice. The present situation at Tarakeswar was a collosal hoax which was being practised by a number of unscruplous politicians upon a credulous section of the Hindu community. The real object of the movement was not to purge the temple of its abuses but to bring discredit on the Government as upholders of a corrupt Mohunt. It was open to the Hindu community to move the court to appoint a receiver for the temple and other properties including the house of the Mohunt.

FINANCE MEMBER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 30.

Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, expects to leave Simla on 5th July and after visiting Bombay, Poona and Calcutta returns to Simla on July 15th. Leaving Simla on 5th he arrives Bombay on 7th July. He leaves Bombay the same night and arrives Kirkee on the 8th. The Finance Member returns to Bombay on 10th July. He leaves Bombay the same day arriving Calcutta on 12th. Leaving Calcutta on 13th he returns to Simla on 15th.

ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 1.

Kuppuswami, Head Constable attached to the Fort Police is alleged to have been severely wounded by a sentry on duty. It appears that on the night of Saturday last while Kuppuswami was entering the fort for his duties in his mufti dress the sentry on duty at Wallajah gate cried 'halt' and demanded his pass and was told that he (constable) did not possess one. As it was not usual for police in fort to possess one. The sentry thereupon it is alleged, closed up to the Head Constable and assaulted him who fell to the ground receiving injuries on his head. The authorities are enquiring into the incident.

The head of the Ahmidiyya movement sails for England on 15th July by s. s. 'Africa" to study the religious conditions in Europe. The party propose to pay short visits on their way to Egypt, Syria, Italy and France.

THE POPULARITY OF

Pinkettes is due to the gently efficient promptitude with which they dispel constipation, allay sick headache, banish biliousness, liverishness and gloom. Pinkettes

PINKETTES

clear the skin, purify the breath and relieve Piles by removing the cause of these troubles. Tiny but thorough, as gentle as nature. Of chemists at 14 ans. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL

EAST AFRICAN LETTER.

PROGRESS OF POLL-TAX CAMPAIGN.

MAHATMA AND KENYA INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, June 19.

Kenya Indians were surprised not to hear any questions in the Legislative Assembly by the Swarajist members as regards the Kenya Question. As it is the Kenya Indians who are fighting the Poll Tax campaign in order to protest against the White Paper Decision desired that agitation will also be made simultaneously with their struggle in Kenya in the Indian Legislative Assembly. The silence of the Swarajists members has greatly dejected the Kenya Indians. In the Council of State, too, there was nothing done with regard to the Kenya problem. Next month the Bombay Legislative Council meets and as the population is mostly from Bombay Presidency, it is to be hoped that the Swarajist members of the Bombay Legislative Council will not fail to open the Kenya problem in the Council.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND KENYA INDIANS.

The Kenya Indians have been fortunate enough to receive two cablegrams from Mahatma Gandhi on the present struggle. One was signed by Mr. Benarasidas Chaturvedi stating "Gandhiji against social boycott and fine" and the other from Mahatmaji stating "Carry on your struggle unflinchingly." Kenya Indians are really indebted to Mahatmaji for his regard for the Kenya Indians who expect that the Working Committee and the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Committee which meets at Sabarmati on the 27th instant will take up the question of rendering assistance to the Kenya Indians in their recent struggle and in this if Mahatmaji moves it is understood the desired assistance shall be forthcoming.

KENYA POLL TAX CAMPAIGN.

During the last fortnight the Mombasa District official were quiet and were neither issuing jail warrants nor issuing attachments upon the moveable properties of the defaulters. This was, it is understood, to create a lull in the campaign. The spirit of Mombasa Indians so far as it is known at present, is still going high and it is quite likely that they will never go back on the resolution of the Congress. The Mombasa District officials again tried to rouse the people and the response was again immediate and effective. Nairobi too, is now in the same position. There on the application of the District Commissioner, the Resident Magistrate sent Mr. M. A. Desai, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the East African Indian 'National Congress' and the ex-President of the E.A.I.N. Congress and an important member of the Kenya Indian Delegation which waited upon the Duke of Devonshire last year, to jail for refusal to pay the Poll Tax for a term of six weeks. The Kenya Indians are greatly agitating at this.

SHRIMATI SAROJINI NAIDU.

After a long time of three months Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has now returned to East Africa. She landed on the 2nd June by the B. I. Boat "Karagola" at Dar-es-Salaa where she was received enthusiastically and where she stayed for about five days, from thence she went to Zanzibar where the Indians and Arabs received her most enthusiastically and H.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar presented her with costly bangles. From Zanzibar she landed at Tanga where the people were overjoyed and her reception was splendid. In Nairobi she will stay for about a week or more and then she will come to Mombasa from where she will sail for Bombay by S.S. "Khandalla" reaching Bombay on or about the 12th July.

THE NATIVE PROBLEM.

Last month Mr. D. B. Desai who presented his fourteen questions on the Native problem to the elected European and Arab Members of the local Legislative Council and to the Member representing African Communities and to the Government has received a reply from the Colonial Secretary to the Government dated the 8th June wherein the Government informs Mr. Desai that if there are any specific cases which Mr. Desai wishes to bring to the notice of the Government and if he will submit them with explanations in each case of the question asked, Government will be ready to give full consideration to the points raised by him. It is understood Mr. Desai has sent a strong reply to this evasive answer.

KENYA HIGHLANDS AND INDIANS.

In Kitale, which is in the Highlands, when the township plots were sold by auction, 75 per cent of the plots were bought by Indians. At this fact the "E. A. Standard" of Nairobi is annoyed and has written on the 17th instant an editorial wherein it writes:—The European Community Kenya must be gravely disturbed by the report of the sale of plots in Kitale Township. The bald fact is that in one of the most promising new districts in the Highlands Asiatics have secured 75 per cent of plots offered. Kitale Story is that of non-segregation in practice. The White Paper has to be bought dearly if it is to be of any value to Kenya and we most deeply deplore the circumstances which allowed a strong influx into what ought to have been one of the strongholds of white influence and activity in an essentially Highland Area. The Indian has now a hold on Kitale which it will be impossible in the future to loosen and the Settler cannot be absolved of the direct responsibility for that unfortunate fact. Kitale is a warning for the future. It is of no use fighting for very life in the political arena if, when it comes to practical application, the European Community in Kenya is either blind or indifferent to the danger or unwilling to pay the price of freedom.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

PROHIBITION OF DHOTI.

UNIVERSITY BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The party of C. R. Das has no reason to be proud of the last meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. The high-mindedness which we had learnt to associate with the national movement was flung to the winds by the Swarajists, and the spirit of cavil and sordid cliquishness held free sway. To begin with, the name of Sham Sunder Chakrabarty was proposed for each of the three vacancies on the Committee and was each time rejected. The soldiers of C. R. Das had no need for this great, selfless veteran whose life is a story of suffering and sacrifice. His fidelity to Mahatma Gandhi and his adherence to the original programme have made him an undesirable alien, and the Swaraj Party elected to have instead of him, three mediocres who could be trusted to raise their hand at the bidding of their leader.

In the second place, Babu Indra Narayan Sen Gupta was treated by the followers of C. R. Das to a species of tyranny which is one of the worst features of a vitiated democracy. This gentleman moved a resolution to condemn C. R. Das for publishing a text of the Gopinath resolution which, in language and meaning, was alleged to differ widely from that moved and adopted at Serajganj. If he thought so, Mr. Sen Gupta had every right to move his resolution, and when it was thrown out by a large majority, one would have thought the matter ended there. But the spirit of narrow partisanship was so strong that the admirers of C. R. Das and the votaries of the Swaraj creed were bent upon an undignified exhibition of vindictiveness. A resolution was passed by a large majority calling on Mr. Sen Gupta to resign from the Provincial Committee. Seventy-seven men voted for this and 22 against it. It was a case of brute force and an example of the irritating form of tyranny which majorities impose in corrupt democracies. It is an indication of how far Bengal has drifted from the high souled ethics of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. C. R. Das's presence at the meeting might have had some more wholesome effect on his ardent followers. In any case, neither the Swarajists nor their great leader could be very proud of the spirit of the censure resolution. The sympathy of their friends is bound to be alienated by it, and it is certain to add to the growing distrust of Swarajist policies and methods which suggests that their supremacy may be challenged before long.

The same meeting also reaffirmed the resolutions of the Provincial Conference relating to Gopinath Saha, the Hindu-Moslem pact of the Swaraj Party and Council entry. It is easy to understand the wisdom or the necessity of reaffirming the resolution in honour of Gopinath Saha. Possibly, it was intended to clear the air of much misunderstanding and to give some final form to the controversy relating to the text of the resolution. But it is not quite so easy to explain the reason why the other resolutions were re-passed. Was the Provincial Conference not a larger body? Where was the need so soon after the Conference to reaffirm these resolutions? Probably, the Swaraj Party wanted to make it clear to the All-India Congress Committee that Bengal is with them. But signs are not wanting to show that their supremacy will be challenged before long, and the purer teaching of the Mahatma will be re-acclaimed by the millions of Bengal.

A GRATUITOUS INSULT.

Our bureaucrats have an extraordinary gift for causing gratuitous offence. A member of the Bengal Legislative Council applied to the Secretary for a visitor's ticket, and he was required to furnish a guarantee of good behaviour of the person in whose name the ticket of admission was required. If this is not a most gratuitous insult, then what is it? The reference, however, was to a demonstration which took place during one of the sittings of the last session of the Legislative Council. But it is admitted on all hands that the President acted wrongly in clearing the gallery. The real demonstration proceeded from the members themselves, and the visitors did nothing that could justify the action of the President. The result of calling for this guarantee would obviously be that no member or visitor would condescend to ask for a visitor's ticket. Apart from this, the officer who requires the surety is guilty of an impudence which should be checked in time. It is to be hoped that the member who is a Swarajist will see that this affront is not tolerated.

PROHIBITION OF DHOTI.

The other day, we were reminded of another form of humiliation which is rather common in Calcutta. A very respectable gentleman entered a restaurant for a lemon-squash. As he happened to be in a dhoti, he was not allowed admission. We hear of this form of insult quite frequently in this citadel of Anglo-India. Some of these places are run by public money like any other limited company. In any case they are public places which have no right to impose such restrictions. All the more humiliating is it, when it is considered that sailors and soldiers often in dirty clothes are allowed free entrance. Why should a dhoti alone be subjected to this indignity? I do not think Bombay would tolerate such impertinence on the part of the management of its European restaurants. There are some Armenian barbers who run saloons in the city into which people in Indian clothes are either not admitted or asked to pay a higher charge. The Calcutta Turf Club will not allow any man in a dhoti to go within the enclosures of the race-course. It is extraordinary that in one's own country, his national costume should be thus interdicted. Public opinion here seems to slumber in apathy. These are minor irritations, but involve large and vital principles. The Calcutta Corporation has some control over business places, and the Swarajists boast of their achievements in the Councils. It is strange that no steps have been taken to vindicate the honour of our own costume. Bombay has in this respect a valuable example for Calcutta.

ANGLO-INDIAN LEADERS.

The Anglo-Indian community of Calcutta was never fortunate in its leaders. Men like Mr. Barton and Col. Gidney who shine in the limelight as the champions of Anglo-Indian interests are devoid of vision, and guide their people into darkness and extinction. They know how small their community is, and they have also come to realise that the British cannot for all time be their masters. Wisdom would consist in bringing themselves into line with Indian thought. If they would throw themselves into the struggle shoulder to shoulder with Indians, there would be no chance of their interests being imperilled. But they began by allying themselves with the British anxious to pass beyond the border line, whenever they could possibly do so. They soon realised that none liked them less than the Britishers and now, they are making every effort to build up a separate identity. Col. Gidney at a recent meeting declared: "Our right to live in India has been seriously challenged. It has been challenged by the very persons to whom our future was entrusted by the authors of the Reform Scheme." Then, in even a more exhilarating vein, the gallant Colonel proceeds: "I see the spectre of Indianisation engulfing me between the European and Indian. Local Governments do not want us. We are the things of yesterday. They think of the Indian to-day and to-morrow."

RESERVES OF COAL.

With a view to bring about a satisfactory system of coal supplies, the Coal Transportation Advisory Committee have been considering the possibility of inducing large consumers of coal to build up reserve stocks during periods of slackness when waggons are available in plenty. They have formulated a scheme by which during the slack season lower railway rates could be charged for the carriage of coal than during the busy season. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have approved of the principle of seasonal rates and suggest that the quickest and easiest way of giving effect to the idea is to introduce for the period, June 15 to October 15 or July to September, a slack season rebate on all coal despatched from collieries, including coal for export, irrespective of whether it is for ordinary running consumption or for building up stocks. The Bengal Chamber recommend a rebate of 8 annas per ton on the basis of Jherria to Calcutta and proportionately to Bombay, Madras and other places. It is considered that this 8 annas per ton should pay a Calcutta consumer. The Committee of the Indian Mining Association agree with the Chamber. But they prefer an actual reduction of rates instead of a rebate during the slack season from July 1 to October 15.

UNIVERSITY BUDGET.

The budget presented fy Dr. B. C. Roy for 1924-1925 shows an approximate deficit of four lakhs of rupees. Every effort has been made to curtail expenditure without impairing efficiency, according to Dr. Roy. But the deficit could not be obviated, no augmentation of examination fees is possible as this has been carried in the past to the farthest limit. It is useless to go to Government for aid. As it is, there is a report that the Government contemplate the appointment of a Committee to overhaul the machinery of the University. Where the money will come from, raises a serious question. The post-graduate department which is considered Sir Ashutosh's greatest work in the University is expensive, and the financial position of the University seems to threaten its existence. The future causes anxiety to every one, as the death of Sir Ashutosh is bringing out the reactionary elements. Much will depend on who the next Vice-Chancellor will be. Lord Lytton made an offer to his ex-Minister, Mr. Surendra Nath Mallick, by no means the fittest person. Mr Mallick was wise in declining the offer. Rumour has it that Sir Lancelot Sanderson or some other European judge might be appointed. Such an appointment will be little short of a calamity especially in view of the present financial position of the University. If funds have to be attracted from the public, the man who is at the head of the University has to inspire confidence and command respect. No better choice could be made than that of Acharya Roy. It remains to be seen what Lord Lytton will do especially after his memorial oration on Sir Ashutosh. We hope he will not save Mr. Fazl Huq the humiliation of another defeat by appointing him Vice-Chancellor.

PRESS LAW IN MYSORE.

CONSIDERATION BY THE COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 30.

At to-day's sitting of the Mysore Legislative Council, consideration of the new Press Bill was taken up and the first member of the Council in asking leave to introduce the same traced the history of the press law in Mysore and agitation for its repeal and said that the popular opinion as gauged in a recent vote of the Representative Assembly was to the effect that while the press should be freed to some extent Government should also retain some effective control over the Press. The non-official members strongly expressed themselves against the bill and for the complete repeal of the existing Press Law as the provisions of the Penal Code were thought to be sufficient to punish the offenders. The provisions of the bill were condemned as placing arbitrary powers in the hands of the executive. Punishment in the shape of the suspension of papers was condemned as being too severe while the safeguard of a judicial trial was considered quite adequate. The official members maintained that some control was required to promote a healthy public opinion.

Replying to the discussion on the Press Law when the Mysore Assembly met again after the lunch, the First Member of Council stated that the attitude taken by Mysore journalism of late had made it necessary for Government to control the press in the interests of public life.

Before putting the motion to vote the President observed that the proposed regulation was preferable to the previous one. If after three years Government felt that the public considered the press to be the custodian of its conscience, they would not hesitate to grant perfect liberty to the Press.

The Bill was then put to vote and passed, 23 officials and 14 non-officials voting for and 9 non-officials against. One non-official remained neutral.

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CHARYA RAY ON OUR DEGRA ATION.

SIDENTIAL ADDRESS IN UTKAL CONFERENCE.

P. C. Ray, presiding at the vincial Conference held on Satur- the course of his address, said:— must also frankly confess that I ly find myself in a grateful mood for drawing me out of the cloistered se- of my laboratory wherein alone I el at home, and imposing upon my- heavy responsibility of guiding Political Conference at this critical our national life. I really feel t nervous and out of element, for never been a Politician. The only on that enables me to bear up her awkward position of mine is etimes the spectators see more me than those who are engaged in that might conduce to impart some my observations as an outsider. outsider I am, with reference to Provincial Conference, in more than one. I am a Bengalee, and not Bengal, at least not officially the year 1912. But I am led to that I am wrong—that I am not an r, that I am verily a humble brother rs. For the connection between and Bengal is of too long a date, too te, too spiritual, to be sundered by inistrative nat. From those dis- ys in the hazy dawn of Indian His- hen Anga, Banga and Kalinga were in the same breath as an in- riad, through the period of the ements, eight centuries before hristian era, throughout the subse- Buddhistic period whose immortal , we see even to-day, through those times again when the last Inde- Hindu King of Bengal fleeing be- onslaught of the Moslems sought asylum under the ever-hospita- of Lord Jagannath, through those days of spiritual fervour and en- when the saviour of Nadia emerg- Prophet of Orissa, before whom its King, Pratap Rudra Deo, bowed in m, right down even to the present the twentieth century, when tens sands of devout Bengalee pilgrims ver year trudge to this Holy Land before the Lord their earthly cares sanctify themselves by a beatific of His Sacred presence—throughout centuries Orissa and Benga the deepest and most intimate elations. Orissa is the Jerusa the Hindus and pre-eminently the n of Vaishnava Bengal.

HES THAT WERE UTKAL'S

is proud of Orissa—why, all Hin- is proud of what Orissa stood for, rious past, her passionate de- her freedom, of her marvellous ts in the domain of art and lite- spiritual culture. I am a lay only lay his humble tribute of at the proud history of this d. It is a fascinating panorama. ha, is that glorious country, with ice of its soil redolent with the of man's adoration of the Supre- of the Universe, with its four pilgrim-subdivisions, the Parvati ra, the Arka Kshetra, the Hara tra and the Purushottama Kshetra, ed with the pious tread of millions of through thousands of years where Aryan settlers were initiated in the of the Daru-Brahma, the Sacred symbol of the Universe in the where the Holy Buddha's truth a sanctum for centuries together the multitudinous abbeys and viha- the Buddhist brotherhood. It is where the cities and harbours bustled busy throng of a prosperous mari- enterprise—from the wharves of whose part Tamralipti plied vessels and manned by Indian crews, to the dis islands of Eastern Archipelago and to the unknown reaches of the far Seas, whose sons spread their ing zeal to Java and Bali and laid foundations of Aryan culture in that region extending up to the Pacific —whose children were among the of builders in the history of the whose handiwork is seen alike in the and caves of Udaigiri and Khandagiri numerous other hilly recesses, in the Temples of Bhuvaneswar, rearing ir heads in undiminished majesty only excite the visitor's wonder as to ose colossal stone blocks could have ansported across this river-intersect- from the hills a hundred miles off, world-famous Temple of Jagannath myriad deities and exquisite work- and lastly in that marvellous Sun at Kanarak, which though in ruins, e with a sense of awful majesty imposing sight of the eternal waves ocean dashing themselves for ages foot of this venerable shrine. All ave extorted even the homage of the er that the "Indian built like Titans finished like jewellers." This Utkal- with her sweet mellifluous poets, her in Pandit, her Haladhor Das, her ath Das, her inimitable Dinakrisna r immortal myriad-minded Upendra who excelled alike in lyrics, in dramatic, in romantic and in re- poetry, her Sarala Das whose ver-

sion of Mahabharata has received welcome even in Bengal where it has been rendered into Bengali, her numerous other singing bards who chanted in the softest of tunes immemorable Roms, and Chautisas, delineating the ever-new live episodes of the ever-youthful Krishna or the Brindaban of the Bhaktas' imaginations,—well, might modern Orissa at the sight and memory of these immortal achievements of his ancestors exclaim, like another Rienzi, "Where are now these Titans, their virtue, their justice, their power? Why was I not born in those happy times?"

"I shall, however, waste no more of your valuable time, and shall address myself to the task immediately in hand. I cannot begin any work here to-day without giving expression to the feeling of gladness which I know is apparent in the minds of all of you here, at the release of our great leader Mahatma Gandhi. We know he is himself too great and saintly a man to be affected by his release or incarceration—and in fact, be it said to our lasting disgrace, we, his countrymen have not been able to effect his release as he fondly hoped, he would be, by the Swaraj Government, when the walls of the Prison-house closed upon him. We know how much we missed him, how much the Nation's struggle of freedom was lost by his absence, and how more confident and strong we now feel in that he is once more amidst us to lead us on with his clear vision and clarion call. Congratulation to him is useless. We can only congratulate ourselves. My only prayer is that we may be found worthy of our great leader.

CRIMINAL WASTE OF MONEY.

As you are aware during the days of the unrest caused by the partition of Bengal, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald made a tour in India and embodied his impressions in his "Awakening of India" published in 1911. He lays particular stress on the economic problems and is of opinion that 9/10 of the Military expenditure of India is undertaken for Imperial purposes and as such it ought to be borne by England. In other words, the huge army maintained at the expense of India is mainly for the upholding of British predominance in Asia. It has been well said that the peace of India during the critical period of the late war was kept with the help of the Police force, as India was practically denuded of the Indian and the white soldiers. Lord Hardinge very aptly said "India was bled white." Herein lies the keynote of the present policy of British rule. At present more than 50 per cent. of the revenues of India is swallowed up by the military up-keep. This means that Provincial resources are mainly drained into the Imperial Exchequer. Bengal is the worst sufferer in this respect as by what is known as the Meston award at one fell swoop fully 2/3 of her revenue was earmarked for the Imperial coffer. No wonder that all the beneficial measures which go to the building of a nation are starved. After a century and half of British rule barely 5 per cent. of her people are literate. The masses are kept steeped in ignorance. Japan since the days of her renaissance in 1870 has been forging ahead in this respect with the result that practically cent per cent of her population is literate. The first thing which Persia did as soon as she freed herself from the stranglehold of the European powers was to make primary education compulsory, and Egypt also has followed in her wake. My late lamented friend Gokhale died almost broken-hearted because of the persistent opposition of the Indian Government to his Compulsory Elementary Education Bill. It is a strange irony that while no money can be spared for primary education, the most costly and ambitious schemes are being launched in the name of High or University education—a notable instance of which is afforded by the proposal to spend 50 lakhs of rupees on the new University buildings at Phulwany. High education in India is taken to be synonymous with the piling up of brick and mortar. With what sympathetic interest our beneficient administration watches over the progress of literary and scientific culture will be evident from its attitude towards the Calcutta University and specially my own College of Science. Our activities have well-nigh been paralysed and when we ask for grants miserable pittances are doled out and we are treated as so many Oliver Twists. I say with all the emphasis I can command that the 50 lakhs which the Behar and Orissa Government proposes to spend for palatial structures ought to be ear-marked for primary education. No protest can be too strong against this insane, I had almost said, criminal waste of public money.

OUR OLIVER TWISTS.

Next to the Military expenditure, that of the Civil Service demands our attention. Like the horse leech's daughter the members of this pampered service keep constanty crying "give us more, give us more". I need only refer to the Lee Commission Report. It is true that in order to make the bitter pill palatable a few sops have been thrown to the Cerberus i. e. the purely Indian element. When the Islington Commission was appointed and we were clamouring for more posts being thrown open to our countrymen in the Civil and Imperial Services in general, Sir Henry Cotton warned us against the insidious danger we were courting: "An Indian Civilian", said he "meant an Indian lost to the country for good" Never were truer words uttered. An Indian Civilian becomes a limb of the bureaucracy—his angle of vision becomes entirely changed. He looks at things only from the official points of view. In one word, he ceases to be an Indian. An Indian Minister under the Diarchy is no better. He too like Jove begins to nod. To me a more pitiable sight can seldom be witnessed than an Indian Civilian clothed in authority. As the immortal poet said:

'O, but man, proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assured
His glassy essence,—like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heavens,
As make the angels weep.

In fact the Civil Service has outlived its period of usefulness and has come to be an anachronism. An Indian member of the Service is a miserable creature who has to blunt his conscience and sell his birthright for a mess of pottage.

Emerson says somewhere that parents by continuing their activities towards over grown children, instead of becoming benefactors turn into malefactors. The Government policy is—pay taxes, sit quiet; everything should be done *for* you and nothing *by* you. Prompted by its own selfishness the official hirearchy who holds us permanently in leading strings would not admit that if the period of tutelage is extended the child grows helpless.

BLESSINGS OF BRITISH RULE!

In a remarkable letter—remarkable alike for its pregnant remarks and the boldness and candour of its tone—which the great Governor of Madras, Sir Thomas Munro had addressed in 1817 to the then Governor-General (Lord Hastings), we find the following observations:

"I doubt very much if the condition of the people would be better than under their native princes. The strength of the British Government enables it to put down every rebellion, to repel every foreign invasion, and to give to its subjects a degree of protection which those of no native power enjoy. Its laws and institutions also afford them a security from domestic oppression unknown in those States. But these advantages are dearly bought; they are purchased by the sacrifice of independence, of national character, and of whatever renders a people respectable. The natives of the British provinces may, without fear, pursue their different occupations, as traders, mirasidars, and husbandmen, and enjoy the fruits of their labour in tranquillity; but none of them can aspire to anything beyond this mere animal state of thriving in peace—none of them can look forward to any share in the legislation or civil or military Government of their country. It is from men who hold or are eligible to public office, that natives take their character; where no such men exist, there can be no energy in any other class of the community. The effect of this is observable in all the British provinces, whose inhabitants are certainly the most abject race in India. No elevation of character can be expected from men who, in the military line, cannot attain to any rank above that of a Subadar, where they are as much below an ensign as an ensign is below the commander-in-chief, and who, in a civil line, can hope for nothing beyond some petty judicial or revenue office, in which they may, by corrupt means make up for their slender salary."

Again: "The consequence, therefore, of the conquest of India by the British arms would be, in place of raising, to debase the whole people. There is perhaps no example of any conquest in which the natives have been so completely excluded from all share of the Government of their country as in British India."

The historian Marshman also says—"It has been the opprobrium of our administration ever since the day of Lord Cornwallis that with the progress of our Empire a blight comes over the prospects of the higher and more influential classes of native society, that there is no room for their aspirations in our system of Government; they sink down to one dead level of depression in their own land"—

The present regime has grown intolerable and it seriously handicaps the growth of our manhood. Sir W. Vincent, our late Home member, now that on his retirement he has thrown off his official reserve, while speaking at a meeting in London only a few months ago at which Lord Peel, late Secretary of State, presided, frankly confessed the serious defects of British rule. People have been immerged in colossal illiteracy, they had not been taught the art of administering their own affairs, they have been denied an honourable career in the military service and have been thus demartialised. No severer indictment of British rule had ever come from an official of high position.

Swaraj is the only remedy for these ills; with this end in view we must make strenuous efforts and sink all our party differences, parochial and communal.

All the social evils we suffer from must be removed. The course of untouchability more than anything else stands in the way of our nation building. Whilst as I have said above, Orissa is in a manner the holy land of Hindus it has also become so to speak the citadel of orthodoxy. We must draw into our bosom the so called depressed classes and make them feel that we are one with them. Hinduism in the old days was liberal and tolerant and never failed to assimilate new ideas and, as has been said above, sea voyage was never prohibited. The disruptive tendencies and elements of orthodox Hinduism must be eliminated. The Temple of Jagannath knows no distinction of caste. If we fail to adapt ourselves to the altered conditions of life, we shall simply be wiped out of existence. It will no longer do for us Hindus to live like the proverbial frog in the well.

You in Orissa are not troubled over the Hindu-Moslem question, as the followers of Islamic faith do not exceed 2.2 per cent. The Hindus must show the utmost toleration towards them. For centuries we have been living together side by side respecting each others feelings and there is no reason why we should now quarrel over petty parochial differences like so many Kilkenny cats. More than anything else it is the Hindu-Moslem quarrels which stand in the way of our attainment of Swaraj. But as we have it, this particular item of distraction, unlike unhappy Bengal, is absent in Orissa and in this province therefore the progress towards our goal ought to be more rapid.

Apart from the question of Hindu-Moslem unity the question of stopping corrupt practices in and around the Temples has very rightly come up to the fore. So much money changes hand from pilgrims rich and poor and passes into the temple coffers that if the custodians of Temples were pure and righteous men, as they ought to be, we could see many benevolent and educational institutions growing round the temples, making great temples the centres of cultures and rearing an atmosphere of meekness and purity.

The Congress has divided India into provinces according to the linguistic and etanical divisions. The only way to counteract the effects of such political partitions is to make the Congress divisions real. If we feel that whatever the Government does, we are one by the ties created by the Congress, if the organisations and its representations throb with life and reality then the Government attempts to partition will not touch you or perhaps draw you closer. I wish you would make the Congress organisations real factor in the course of your daily vocation and life.

WOES OF ORISSA.

The most striking feature of Orissa is its appalling poverty. People live on the scantiest amount of food and have no reserves. The distress on single failure of crop becomes unsurmountable and widespread. The cultivators are in the grim clutches of the moneylenders. With proper checks the moneylender's profession must be considered a necessary and a benefacient profession. When the cultivators are in distress, if a moneylender help them to tide over the difficulty he does the work of a capitalist friend. The moneylender was a man bound by other socialities to the village and subject to the social check upon his avarice. But with the transference of all powers of control from the village headman and the village committee to the British sarkar through the Chouk'dar, this healthy check has vanished and the moneylender is today a despised creature. The modern system which has ruthlessly broken up ancient ties is responsible for this. What a painful picture is drawn by Sj. Jatindra Mohan Sinha lately of the Civil Service in his book "Orissar Chitra!" How the moneylender Pankaja Sahu catches in his net the poor unsophisticated peasant Moni Naik and works up his ruin through the agency of the British Courts of Justice!

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald says in his "Awakening of India."

"We have made the money-lender and the grain forestaller great and from being public functionaries our administration has made them self-seeking exploiters, the banias and moneylenders holding liens on crops."

Poor as the people are, the opening up of communication by Railway has rendered them poorer till. As soon as the harvest is over, comes the moneylender to realise his debts, and the capitalist to pay down cash for the produce which on account of the facility of transport he can carry away without difficulty. The whole of India pays dearly for the blessing of modern civilisation in the shape of railways and telegraphs and your province is no exception.

"WE MUST HAVE SWARAJ."

"Railways have added to the difficulty and have widened the apparent famine area,—one firm alone sucks the sap of Indian life like tropical sun, leaving dust and barenness behind—a week or two after harvest India's surplus wheat and rice have passed into the hands of dealers and when the next monsoon fails she starves." These are the words of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, our present Prime Minister. In this manner the quick locomotion and quick exchange of news which might contribute to the welfare of humanity has been used by modern commercialism, which is another name for civilisation, to inflict the most cruel blow on an unwary population by bringing in famine and making it one of the permanent features of this land of ours. 'Here is west blundering in East" says Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and we are expiating for their blunder. "People are stricken with starvation and die by the thousands, whilst millions are shattered in physical vigour" to quote once more from the above high authority,—our present Prime Minister. This export of food grains without caring for immediate needs or a future surplus must be stopped. But how can we do it? There is only one way, which is the attainment of Swaraj. Whichever direction of our life and activity we follow, our investigation leads to one reply—we must have Swaraj. We must knock and knock persistently till we are able to lift the bar over our way.

REVIVE THE CHARKHA.

Fortunately during the past few years we have found a sure remedy for this poverty. A remedy which if assiduously applied will not only improve our material condition but will forthwith put us on an equal footing with the free nations of the world. When in 1906 as a protest against the partition of Bengal we resolved not to use Lancashire cotton goods but would rather take to the old charka, it was a retaliatory measure. Our determination to take even to charka was a distant proposition. The solution from the mills of Nagpur, Bombay and Ahmedabad was near and more practicable. We had not to approach the forgotten charkha. But now a new aspect is open to our vision.

If in the interest of the people it is necessary to introduce handicraft, then what handicraft is more necessary to us than that which clothes us? Our obsession was for machinery—Can the tiny charkha revive in this age of machinery and progress? Mahatmaji who sought his heart and found a remedy of most of our evils in charkha and then asked the people to spin, was a bold man. I did not believe him then and scoffed, but have remained to pray. I know there are many people who even now do not believe in the feasibility of charkha standing against the mills. Those who do not believe, their position is quite clear—let them work out the salvation in their own way, honestly doing what they believe to be right. But those who believe in charkha or say they do, it is for them to follow up the matter to its logical conclusion. In Orissa you have got an excellent field of work. You still use coarse cloth—coarser than what in Bengal we are accustomed to. The tradition of spinning is still not entirely dead with you.

Your homespun lasts five times stronger than flimsy Manchester fabric, pray revive your homespuns to day. What is necessary is regulated and systematised work for the introduction of spinning and determination of people to wear khadi. This one activity may change the whole aspect of the country. When you begin to spin and use khaddar a very large amount of luxuries are necessarily eschewed. We buy these imported articles of luxuries by paying for them in food stuff. When we give up one item of imported article of luxury we keep a morsel of food for our poor within the country. This is a simple calculation. The mentality which spinning and wearing khadi will induce will at once simplify our mode of life. We have conveniently learnt to forget that we are poor. In order to appear nice and cultured before Englishmen who dominate us we have tried to conceal our poverty by borrowed or illgotten articles of luxury. We have not thought that we cannot conceal the extreme poverty of our land of which we are the children, by any amount of fine talk or personal use of the imported articles of luxury by using which we individually may appear civilised in their eyes.

We Indians have a dominant fascination for simple life and simple manners. It is only the glamour of Western materialism that led us to play false and seek for progress in steel and cement. Steel and cement are necessary but they are not the only things necessary. I mean only material progress cannot carry us very far; retribution comes and the paths have to be changed. It is time that we cried, Halt! If we find that our country is immersed in poverty, it is our duty if we want to represent the country to live like the poor, as far as is possible in our own person. Khadi will help us to do so.

FIRST LINE OF SWARAJ ARMY.

You have got a living Congress organisation here and many Swaraj Ashrams, from where you are carrying on constructive work. If the progress has been slow, it doubts deterred you, if you have made mistakes there is nothing abnormal about them. The path chosen is new and difficult. Our political training has all along been for the speech making platform. We are now required to cease to speak and to go back to villages and work. Of course meetings and conferences are necessary but they are worse than useless if they do not lead us on to harder work for the attainment of Swaraj. And in the front line of the Swaraj army as arranged by Mahatmaji are the charkha bearers i.e. the spinners. I do not know your local conditions and therefore cannot help you materially by practical suggestions. But I do hope that in this Conferance you will sit together, and devise means how you can best arrange for growing and storing your cotton, how you can best approach the spinners, help them to card and spin and how you may weave the yarn into strong and beautiful fabric, coarse but homogeneous, how you can best make the spinners, the weavers, the villagers and townsmen wear khadi. You will of course attend to the other items of important work before you but if you can only advance a step even in this one direction of spinning and weaving khadi, if you can arrange to multiply your Swaraj Ashramas and from there arrange for the inmates to spin and lead pure hardy camp life of Swaraj soldiers, if you can arrange from there to spin and weave, keep and render accounts, if you can do this one piece of business in this Conference, I at least shall regard you as having fully justified the expenses and organisation of the Conference and regard you as having done substantial good to your cause.

Our real work lies in the villages. All the items of constructive programme can be taken up efficiently only in the villages. Take for example national education. The village schools are the best institutions to begin national education from. Instances are frequent where the text books are used for poisoning the minds of pupils in the Government controlled institutions. Little children are taught to learn that it is the Englishmen who have done this and that for us. One text book goes so far as to say that the Englishmen have established our schools and hospitals! To what extent our mentality has been perverted even amongst our intelligentsia will be evident from the following extracts from text book on political economy by an eminent educationist of your province, written for our youths. The learned professor establishes by quoting from Marshall that

"The wants of uncivilised men are nearly the same as those of animals. Every step in our 'Progress' increased the variety of our wants."

"Standard of living is being raised in our society mainly through the children. People clothe their sons and daughters in a more costly style (particularly in garments of European cut and patent leather boots), feed them on more varied things and indulge them in far more luxuries than they themselves had been accustomed to in their own childhood. Many parents of the lower middle class stint themselves in order to please or even pamper their young ones. I know of a poor priest who goes about in slippers, buying boot and tricycles for his little boy! But the luxuries of one generation become the necessaries of the next. The children thus petted, when they grow up refuse to return to the simple style of their forefathers—which passes away for ever and the general standard of whole society is thus 'Raised' one step. This process is going on in almost every home and spreading rapidly from town to country."

This sorry state of degredation is commended and spoken of as 'Raising' the society and progress! Brothers you should know now how to save your wards from having such education. If we are to counteract this tendency of poisoning of our children and youths by School and University education as it is now run at present, we must begin from the beginning. We must have small National Schools started where children will be taught self-help and to imbibe love for the land of their birth.

Habits of drunkenness appear in the grossest form in towns and in the neighbourhood of mills. Should any of your villagers show sign of advance in this item also, attempts should be made to cure the habit root and branch from the villages. We can expect only opposition from the Government even in this endeavour, but that should only add to the strength of our strife. Government looks on with complacence, nay encourages habits of drunkenness and litigiousness because all these vices bring in additional revenue. We have to fight not only against long contracted vicious habits but against the Government also which waxes fat on the miseries of the people, and goes to the length of quoting Shakespeare in the "Police Gazette" to make drinking fashionable.

I hope those of you who come from villages would go back determined to establish Gandhi Ashramas or Swarajya Ashramas and from there not only fight the evil but create new atmosphere of love, purity and simplicity.

THERE IS ECONOMY

In the use of the "Sparling" Patent Padlocks because of their lasting qualities and key protection. One of these locks was tested at the Government Workshops Roorkee. The Supdt. reported that a strain was applied by hydraulic power which was increased until a maximum of 1200 lbs was on the lock. The lock stood this perfectly well and was not injured in any way externally or internally. They are used in Banks, Government Treasuries and other important places. They are made in different sizes and can be had from

The "Sparling" Patent Lockworks, Aligarh, U. P

EVERY BODY EXPECTS A LITTLE MORE FOR THE MONEY THESE TIMES AND THEY ARE NOT DISAPPOINTED WHILE DEALING WITH

The Advance Motor Company,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,..... BOMBAY.

THE ACCESSORY EMPORIUM.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF BORAH HIGH PRIEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIDHPUR, June 29.

On the 29th of June there was a large gathering of the members of the Borah Community at Sidhpur in the Najmi Hall gorgeously decorated with flags and flowers to celebrate the Birthday of His Holiness Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb under the presidentship of Janab Shaikh Abdullabhoy the acting Amil of Sidhpur.

After reciting some Urdu and Arabic poems in praise of His Holiness the audience with the President unanimously expressed heartfelt congratulations and offered prayers for a long and prosperous life of His Holiness. The gathering dispersed with a vote of thanks to the President.

LATE PROF. S G ACHARYA

A correspondent writes:—

The death of Prof. Shripat Gajanan Acharya M. A. occurred on the 27th instant at Nasik. He was a Zala Vedant Prize man. He was the Professor of Sanskrit in the Wilson College.

He edited a Quarterly Magazine "Maharashtra Madhyandin" for his community.

His loss will be greatly felt by the Yajurvedic Brahmins and his family. He has left behind him his helpless widow. May his soul rest in peace!

ECHO OF DHARWAR SHOOTING.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED AGAINST "THE CHRONICLE."

PROCEEDINGS IN HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

Harold Liscombe Painter, residing at Dharwar, European Inhabitant, Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar .....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) The Indian Newspaper Company Limited, a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act 1882 and having its registered office in Medows Street, Bombay, and

(2) Marmaduke William Pickthall, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Bombay .....Defendants.

Before Mr. Justice Kemp, at the High Court, yesterday, the hearing of the suits in which Mr. H. L. Painter, Mr. C. S. Marston and Mr. Shivalingappa Talwar sue the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle", for falsely and maliciously printing certain articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 18th July 1921, and claim damages to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 75 thousand and Rs. 50 thousand respectively, began.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. J. C. Bowen appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. B. J. Desai, with Mr. Dapdtary, instructed by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, appeared for the defence.

The first plaintiff was the Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar at the time of the shooting incident; the second plaintiff was the Superintendent of Police, and the third was the Sub-Inspector of Police at Dharwar. The suits arise out of the disturbances which took place at Dharwar on July 1, 1921, when the Police fired on a crowd and killed three of them. An investigation took place and "The Bombay Chronicle" then published the defamatory matter complained of, challenging the statements made by the local officials (meaning the plaintiffs) and stating (as alleged by the plaintiffs) that the plaintiffs in the discharge of their official duty had actively helped others to commit murder, or had connived at their doing so, or had connived at fabrication of false evidence.

The defendants deny that the "riot" as alleged by the plaintiffs ever took place, claim that the allegations made were true in substance and fact and were fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts, which were matters of public interest; that certain other words complained of were no libel on the plaintiffs; and that other comments were fair comments. The defendants deny that the plaintiffs have been injured in their reputation or have suffered any damage, as the first plaintiff has since then been promoted to a Commissionership.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, in opening the case for the first plaintiffs said the articles complained of appeared on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 18th July. The first plaintiff was a member of the Indian Civil Service for the last 29 years and he was the Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar from February 22, 1921 to March 17, 1922. Picketing was started shortly before 1st July, 1921.

Kemp J.—What was the cause of the riot; I remember to have read about it when I was in England.

Mr. Kanga:—It was on July 1, 1921.

Kemp J.:—I don't remember why the riot took place.

Mr. Kanga said, picketing was taken up by the local Khilafat and Congress Committees. On the 20th May, Shivalingappa, Sub-Inspector of Police, prosecuted two Mahomedan picketting volunteers, who were employed by the Khilafat Committee, before the Mamlatdar at Dharwar. The charge against them was that they had extorted money from a Bhangi for drinking. On the first July the Mamlatdar convicted the man under section 392 I.P.C. for robbery and extortion and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment. There was a crowd of people when the judgment was delivered, and when the convicted prisoners were taken to the jail they were followed by a crowd of about a thousand men. Stones were thrown and the crowd was excited and the convicts had to be conducted into the jail through a wicket gate. The crowd then returned and threw stones at the bungalow of the liquor contractor, Manakji Karaka, as it was in connection with his shops that the two men were convicted. Karaka's cartman was waylaid and beaten by a mob, and had to be sent to the Hospital. About 5 or 6 p.m. a big crowd consisting of 2,000 men gathered. At first they were not so many men but subsequently they increased and gathered near the liquor shop, which was near the market. Counsel then produced a plan showing the position of the liquor shop, etc. On the right hand side there was the City Police Station, and there was a road in front of the liquor shop. There was a Mahomedan burial ground near the place, where there was a meeting. The riot took place near the liquor shop. The crowd collected and the people threw stones; they were asked to disperse by the Police, but they would not do so. They threw stones at the Police; the *tatties* of the liquor shop were set on fire, and they had to be extinguished by the Police. The Police were unable to control the crowd, and Merwanji Karaka gave a written complaint to the Police. About 7-30 to 8 p.m. there were about 2,000 men and they would not disperse. They shouted out that the Sub-Inspector of Police who had got the volunteers convicted should be beaten and killed as at Malegaon. A policeman was injured by the stones thrown at the police, and Shivalingappa was hit. The Police were surrounded by the crowd and the former had to fire on the crowd, after warning them to disperse. At first there was firing in the air. The first firing was about 8 p.m. and the crowd retreated; after a time it again rushed forward and there was firing at about 8-30 p.m. Mr. Painter on being informed came there with the District Superintendent of Police Marston and Assistant Superintendent of Police Smith. When they had arrived the firing had ceased, and the first plaintiff would give evidence as to what he saw there. The door of the liquor shop was broken open; a *panchnama* was made. There was some money lying about, and the clock was smashed. The Police investigation was then conducted by DeSilva, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and from 17th July he was assisted by the Deputy Inspector General, C.I.D., Mr. Rushton. In the investigations Mr. Painter took no part whatever, except that he was consulted in regard to the arrest of Joshi, who was an important man and who was the Chairman of the local Congress Committee. Shivalingappa also took no part in this investigation, and DeSilva who made the investigations had arrived that night only at Dharwar. The arrested men were first tried before a Magistrate and then committed for trial before the Sessions Judge of Dharwar. The Bombay Chronicle started writing abusive articles, which were most scandalous, from the 4th July, and in addition to the articles complained of there were a number of articles in which these attacks were persisted in and criminality was imputed. He would put in these articles to show the malice, and also on the question of damages. The defence was hopeless in this case, and there was no answer as regards the several articles. The defence was that the allegations of facts were true and consequently fair comments.

Kemp J.:—That is the usual thing.

Mr. Kanga said that latest authorities said that the facts must be proved to be true, otherwise fair comment failed. He then proceeded to read the several articles and made a running commentary on them. He said the articles meant to convey that the plaintiffs were the actual criminals and that they had manipulated evidence and that they should be suspended and then dealt with for the suppression of Khilafat and Non-cooperation movements, that they had entered into a conspiracy to kill the movements; that Shivalingappa was a murderer, who had without warning fired on the people and that the other two plaintiffs were conniving at the murder and were themselves criminals. The defence, however, stated that that was not the real meaning of the articles. If the defence of fair comment failed, then there was no case and the decree must be given in his clients' favour. He submitted that the allegations were entirely untrue as Mr. Painter had nothing to do with the investigation or the enquiry. The defence would have to prove that his clients had fabricated evidence and unless they did that the whole plea of fair comment failed. Mr. Kanga quoted case law in support of his contentions and said that the defence would have to establish that these allegations were true. He then referred to the article.

Kemp J.:—It was a horrible affair to kill men.

Mr. Kanga said the defence did not mean anything like that. They meant that it was moral turpitude. They said that Dharwar affair was a horrible affair, and the issue ought to be made clear.

Asked by the Judge the meaning the defence meant to convey by those words Mr. Bhulabhai said so far as the statement was concerned they had to establish facts; they said it was horrible that there should be loss of life.

Kemp J.:—Whatever the cause of it, the loss of life was a horrible affair. The word horrible is used referring to the killing.

Continuing the Advocate-General said the words were libellous and they were used concerning the plaintiffs; those words involved slanderous imputations, and the defence of fair comment must fail unless the allegations were established.

Mr. Bhulabhai:—We shall have to decide whether we have made the allegations on facts.

Kemp J.:—What about the Public Voice? I want to know whether that statement was true or not. Supposing it is true?

Mr. Bhulabhai:—That is enough for us.

Kemp J.:—Supposing that a newspaper said that X is the murderer of Y; supposing that it said the public voice declared that public officials were criminals. Did it justify you in your regarding it as the public voice, although it may not be such?

Mr. Bhulabhai said it stood quite apart from that question.

It was said that the public voice never said that. And if the public voice said so, were they less liable? In spite of the fact that the public voice said so, they were responsible for having made statements which were defamatory. Supposing they established the fact that the public voice proclaimed the public officials to be criminals it would still be open to the Court to find against him. But his submission was that the defence did not put on these comments the meaning alleged by the Advocate-General. He could not put on the article the meaning imputed by Mr. Kanga. They only asked in that article for an impartial enquiry into the state of things which culminated in the loss of life at Dharwar. They said enquiries must be instituted against the persons concerned.

Kemp J: You put the word criminal there, before the parties are convicted.

Mr. Bhulabhai:—You can not apply the meaning which the Advocate-General puts on the article.

The Advocate-General said *bona fide* belief was not a fair comment.

Kemp J.: It was a fair comment on a matter of public interest.

Mr. Bhulabhai: You will have to consider the next sentence that "They may or may not be that."

The Advocate-General commented further on the articles and said it was stated that the officials had manipulated evidence, and the sentence "they may or may not be that" conveyed the meaning that they were criminals. The whole ground of fair comment absolutely failed and was absolutely groundless, as in all these articles the charges were persisted in. He then referred to the report of the meeting held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha on 13th July at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, where Mr. Gandhi had made a speech in which allegations were made against Mr. Painter by Mr. Gandhi and said there could be no privilege in that, as it was a grossly defamatory report. There was no ground for saying that Mr. Gandhi ever said those words which were attributed to him. Mr. Painter, it was said, was transferred to Ahmedabad and that he would have to murder children there. They could not claim privilege in that report, and Mr. Kanga quoted English cases in support of his argument.

After some further comments in that manner, the Court adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

THE PLAINT.

The Plaintiff abovenamed states as follows:—

1. The plaintiff is, and since the 31st October, 1895 has been a member of the Indian Civil Service. He is and since the 27th February 1921, has been the Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar.

2. The first defendant is a company registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 having its registered office in Bombay. The first defendant carries on and at all times material to this suit has carried on business as proprietor and publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle", a daily newspaper which is printed and published in Bombay and has a large circulation there and elsewhere in India.

(2a) The 2nd defendant was in and through the month of July 1921 the Editor of the 'Bombay Chronicle' and declared printer and publisher thereof. The plaintiff will rely on his declaration made and subscribed by the 2nd defendant under Section 5 of Act XXV of 1867 when produced.

3. On the 1st day of July 1921, a riot took place at Dharwar in the course of which it became necessary for the police to fire at the rioters with the result that three persons were killed. An investigation into the riot was thereafter held by the Police.

4. On or about the 11th and 12th days of July 1921, respectively, the defendants falsely and maliciously printed and published and caused to be printed and published of the plaintiff and of him in respect of his said office of Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of those dates the following words:—

(In the issue of the 11th Idem).

"The Information before the Government is the information supplied to them by the local officials (meaning the plaintiff among others). Not only has the truth of that information been publicly challenged by the most representative and influential body in the District but allegations of a grave character have been made by the same body against the officials (meaning the plaintiff among others) themselves. In view of these allegations what would a Government, which had any regard for Justice do? It would at once accede to the appeal to stop the investigation proceedings being conducted by officials (meaning the plaintiff among others) who themselves stand charged before the bar of public opinion. Instead of doing this right and proper thing the Government of Sir George Lloyd, expect the public to await the outcome of a Judicial enquiry whose finding will largely be based on the evidence supplied and manipulated by these local officials (meaning the plaintiff among others). We warn Government that the public will not be satisfied that Justice will be done by such a judicial enquiry, that in view of the statements published by the Congress Committee and above all of the allegations against the local officials (meaning the plaintiff among others) nothing less than the suspension of the latter and an immediate appointment of an independent commission of enquiry commanding the confidence of the people with power to investigate the conduct of the officials (meaning the plaintiff among others) as well as of the people will satisfy them.

(IN THE ISSUE OF THE 12TH IDEM)

The District Magistrate at Dharwar has so our special representative informs us described the "Bombay Chronicle" as the enemy. No greater compliment was ever paid to any newspaper. We hope that we shall always and by all men be regarded as the enemy of oppression and injustice of the kind which, if report speaks truly, has been taking place at Dharwar with the approval and connivance of this District Magistrate. We are not the enemy of Sir George Lloyd's Government. We have paid our tribute more than once to its enlightenment and wisdom as compared with other Governments in India and we are not the enemy of any Government Official. Our position is quite clear in this case. It is that of advocate of the right of Indians and of India to the same standard of Justice which is applied to other subjects and dominions of the King-Emperor. What we have observed in India of the arbitrary action of British officials and their Indian police myrmidons fills us with disgust especially in view of the profession which have been, and are being, made in higher quarters of a new benevolent attitude towards Indian aspirations. The objectionable examples had been rare, almost non-existent, in the Bombay Presidency, Sindh of course excepted, till the last few weeks when two most glaring cases have occurred on one of which we are unable now to comment since it is sub-judice. The Dharwar affair is a case for special enquiry; yet it is being left to the management and manipulation of the local officials (meaning the plaintiff among others) whom the public voice proclaims to be the actual criminals. They may or may not be that; but it is obvious impolitic in the present state of Public opinion that the function of denunciation and arrest of persons in connection with the horrible affair should be entrusted to them. That the Sub-Inspector of Police who fired upon a crowd of people without warning and without an order from a magistrate (so far as we know) should still be swaggering about Dharwar and apparently taking a leading part in the denunciations and intimidations which are going on there is in itself enough to damn the District Magistrate in our opinion and to throw doubt on his impartiality. For his own sake and for the sake of the reputation of Sir George Lloyd's Government for comparative enlightenment the District Magistrate whose zeal against the Khilafat and Non-cooperation movements had led him into a position disgraceful to the Government he represents and to the name of Englishman, ought at once to be suspended with all his underlings and detained at Dharwar or elsewhere until an impartial inquiry has been held. And we cannot doubt but that this will be done and the so-called inquiry being held at present will be quashed peremptorily, when H.E. the Governor becomes aware of what is going on at Dharwar.

By the said words the defendants and each of them meant and were understood to mean that the plaintiff either actually or in the public estimation was a criminal that he (with others) was manipulating evidence in the police investigation with a view either to screen himself and others, to persecute non-co-operation or with both such objects in view, that he had been guilty of improper partiality, that he was a disgrace to the Government he represented and the race to which he belonged that he had been guilty of gross misconduct in the discharge of his official duties and had forfeited and had deserved to forfeit the respect, confidence and esteem of the public in general and the Inhabitants of Dharwar and the Dharwar District in particular.

5. On or about the 13th day of July 1921, the defendant falsely and maliciously printed and published and caused to be printed and published of the plaintiff and of him in respect of his said office of Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of that date the following words:—

Mr. Painter was to be sent to Ahmedabad, a Collector who was guilty apparently of having connived at the murder of innocent men. Mr. Painter if he dared go to Ahmedabad would find his hands full. He would have to murder in Ahmedabad innocent boys and girls in order to stop picketing. It was an insult to the people of Gujarat to send an official like Mr. Painter to Gujarat.

By the said words the defendants and each of them meant and were understood to mean that the plaintiff in the discharge of his official duties had connived at the murder of innocent men and if he went to Ahmedabad he was likely to murder innocent children.

6. On or about the 18th day of July 1921 the defendant falsely and maliciously printed and published and caused to be printed and published of the plaintiff and of him in respect of his said office of Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of that date the following words:—

"We the 28 accused (meaning thereby the 28 persons accused in connection with the said riot) being really conscious of our innocence and quite willing to stand a fair trial strongly protest against no action being taken as yet to withdraw investigation of alleged Dharwar riots from the District Superintendent of Police and his subordinates who, we have strong grounds to believe, have been fabricating and continue to fabricate false evidence mainly to save themselves and justify their illegal and unwarranted firing by involving scores of innocent peaceful and respectable citizens indiscriminately. The investigation as at present conducted by persons whom we allege to be guilty of murder with the connivance if not with the active help of the District Magistrate would be a mere farce and has the appearance of striking horror into and making an impression upon the people.

By the said words the defendants and each of them meant and were understood to mean either

(1) that the plaintiff in the discharge of his official duties.

(a) had actively helped others to commit murder or had connived at their so doing or

(b) was acting or helping in or conniv-

(Continued on page 11.)

HURT AND MISCHIEF.

CHARGE AGAINST CONSTABLES.

The case in which P. C. 2651 and P. C. 3652 of the Bombay City Police stand charged with hurt and mischief and abetment at the instance of (1) Ahmeddin Kamruddin and (2) Ashfaik, two Mahomedan glassware dealers, was proceeded with in the Court of Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday afternoon.

His Worship framed charges against the accused for hurt, mischief and abetment to which they pleaded not guilty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, the first complainant said no police officer came to his shop after this incident for enquiry. Witness had a lot of articles which were broken in the struggle still lying in his shop.

Some articles were missing. No police officer made any "panchnama" over the broken articles.

The second complainant was then cross-examined by Mr. Azad. He said after his release from the police custody he went to his shop where he found broken glassware. He has still some broken glassware in his shop. No "panchnama" was made by the police over the broken articles. Witness had stated in the Court before that he was given 25 to 6 blows of sticks but he showed only one or two weal marks.

P. C. No. 2244, a defence witness in examination by Mr. Azad stated that he was on duty at Girgaon Road on the night in question. He heard people shouting and running. When he came near Chira Bazar he heard whistles. In going further he found the accused with two prisoners (complainants) Some Parsis were interfering with the accused to release their prisoners. Witness then arrested a Parsi while another constable arrested the other Parsi. The uniforms of both the accused were torn. The Mohmedans and Parsis were assaulting the Policemen. Witness saw all the glasswares on the foot path. There was a big crowd. Some men in the crowd seemed excited. At the police station witness made a statement which was recorded there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jungalwalla witness said Inspector Bull recorded the statement.

To the Court:—He could not say why Inspector Bull did not prosecute his prisoners. If his case was right Inspector Bull would have taken up the case but in this case, he could say why the Inspector did not take it up.

Witness was going towards Chira Bazar but was not running. He knew that the policemen were assaulted but he did not runs

Magistrate:—Was it not your duty to run and help the policeman in distress?

Witness:—I doubled my pace.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Jungalwalla witness said he was one of the accused in the Lower Court in a case of assault. The complainants were handcuffed.

UNIFORM TORN.

P. C. No. 3149 examined by Mr. Azad said he was on duty on the night in question and was going with P C. No. 231 along Girgaon Road. He heard some police whistles and shouts of people that the police were being assaulted. On going to the spot he found the accused with their prisoners and two Parsis trying to rescue the prisoners. The accused' uniforms were torn. Witness saw some crockery broken on the footpath. Inspector Bull recorded his (witness') statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jungalwalla witness said the complainants were quiet. They were handcuffed.

At this stage His Worship called back witness P. C. 2244 and asked if he came of his own accord to the Court or he had got summons. P. C. No. 2244 said he had not received summons but he had received permission of his Havaldar Fakirmohmed to come to the Court. He was supposed to be on that day (Tuesday) on duty and if he had not came to the Court he should have been on duty at the post office.

The Court asked Inspector Bull if what the constable said was correct to which he replied in the negative. He said no permission was given to the witness to come to Court.

His Worship remarked there ought to be some irregularity in detailing the police constables to their duty.

Shivram Gunaji a defence witness then said he gave his name to the accused after a week of the incident.

To the Court witness said he could not say why his name was not mentioned in the application of witnesses till the 21st of June although a fortnight before that he had given his name.

Witness said he was working at Hill Knox and Co. but his name would not be found in the list of employees.

Further hearing was postponed till 1-30 p.m. on Friday.

Messrs. Jungalwalla and Daruwalla pleaders appeared for the complainants while the accused were defended by Messrs. Azad and Deo, Bars-at-Law.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

A Press note says:—

At the last session of the Legislative Council a Resolution was moved by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., and adopted by the Council with certain modifications, recommending the appointment of a Committee consisting of official and non-official members of the Council, with a non-official majority, to consider the question of bringing the process of the revision of land revenue assessment under closer regulation by statue, as suggested by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Bill, 1919, and to report on the nature and form of the legislation that should be undertaken towards that end. In pursuance of this Resolution a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen has been appointed to make proposals to Government and to report before the end of March 1925, on the nature and form of the legislation required:—

The Hon. Revenue Member of the Executive Council (Chairman), the Commissioner, N.D., the Commissioner, C.D., the Commissioner, S.D., the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., M.L.C. Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Khan, Ghulam Murtaza Khan Butto, O.B.E., M.L.C., Mr. Mahomed Ayub Shah Mahomed Khuhro, M.L.C., Syed Muhammad Kamil Shah, M.L.C. Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, M.L.C., Mr. H. B. Shivadasani, M.L.C., Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., Mr. R. D. Shinde, M.L.C., Mr. B. K. Dalvi, M.L.C., Khan Bahadur Ismail Saheb Madarsaheb Bedrekar, M.L.C., Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C., Maulvi Bafiuddin Ahmad, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Sardar G. N. Muzumdar, Mr. D. R. Patil, M.L.C., Mr. R. G. Soman, M.L.C.

Mr. Thomas will act as Secretary to the Committee. The first meeting of the Committee will be held at Poona on 19th July 1924.

ANNA-VALUATION OF CROPS

A Press note says:

At the last session of the Legislative Council the following Resolution was moved by Mr. N. E. Navle and adopted by the Council:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a mixed Committee of official and non-official members of this Council with a non-official majority, be appointed to consider the most suitable method or methods of fixing the anna-valuation of crops."

In pursuance of this Resolution a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen has been appointed to consider the methods of anna-valuation and submit a report to Government:—

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., M.L.C., Commissioner N.D., (Chairman), Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., M.L.C., Commissioner, C.D., Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., M.L.C., Acting Commissioner, S.D., Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, Deputy Director of Agriculture, South-Central Division, N. E. Navle, M.L.C., L. S. Chaudhari LL.B., M.L.C., Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunjarrao, M.L.C., S. T. Kamthi, LL.B., M.L.C., Sardar Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji, M.L.C., Thakor of Amod, Khan Bahadur Ismail Saheb Madarsaheb Bedrekar, M.L.C.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., M.L.C., will act as Secretary to the Committee.

The date of the first meeting of the Committee will be fixed by the Chairman.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Harwood League—G. I. P. Parel vs. B. B., R.F.A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Harwood League—Y. M. C. A. vs. R. G. A. 101 Co., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Y. M. C. A. "B" vs. Bombay Police, Oval.

FRIDAY, July 4.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Royal Asiatic Society:—A lecture by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Zwemer on the "New World of Islam," at 6 p.m. (S.T.)
S.S. "China" with English Mails expected at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 5.

The S. S. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 2 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 3 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 6m; Sunset 7h 20m
July 4 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 6m; Sunset 7h 20m.
July 5 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 6 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 7 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m
July 8 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Communication with Venezuela via., New York radio is suspended.

MR. VINAYAK SAVARKAR.

Mr. Vinayak Savarkar has been allowed by Government to stay at Nasik for three months, as there is plague in Ratnagiri.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 30th June 1924 to 6 a.m. of 1st July 1924.

Small-pox attacks 5 deaths 5 Cholera attacks nil deaths nil Plague attacks nil death 1 Influenza attacks 1 death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn). 97
Total mortality this day last year. 62

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office Krishna Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karanara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon. on Wednesday the 9th July 1924.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 21st. ultimo arrived at Port Said at 1 a.m. on the 30th ultimo and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

"The O.S.K.'s steamer "Shunko Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 30th June and is due to arrive here via regular ports of call on 26th inst."

S. S. "SULTANIA."

The Agents of the Persian Gulf Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay, in their letter, dated the 1st instant, state:—

"As there are several rumours current in the town about our S.S. "Sultania" which was the last ship to sail with pilgrims from Bombay it might be of interest to our readers to know the true position of the ship which according to the latest telegram received by us has arrived at Aden at noon.inc., the 1st July, 1924."

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

In jutes only the speculative shares such as Howrah and Clive showed some decline owing to profit-taking otherwise the market in the whole though with not so many buyers as the previous week maintained its under current of strength. In coals Gopalchuck exhibits a stronger tone while Kuardi was weaker. Jainty Central and South Karamura remained unaltered. In teas there was less enquiry in this section but sellers were quite content to hold on. Miscellaneous was without any features with the exception of Agra United Cotton which improved to Rs. 2/8. Government securities were in better demand. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/10, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/7, 6 per cent bonds 1927 101/14.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 24/12, Eastern Bank 84, Imperial Bank fully paid 1425.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 61, Bankura Damodar River Railway 61, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 78, Kalighat Falta Railway 72/8, Sara Serajganj Railway 75, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 116.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/15, Dunbar 171.

Jutes:—Alliance 533, Anglo India 367, Auckland 222, Bally 212, Barnagore 155, Belvedere 546, Birla 9, Budge Budge 435, Cheviot 238, Clive 38/4, Craig 7, Dalhousie 397, Delta 177/8, Fort William 329, Gondalpara 835, Howrah 43/6, Hukumchand ord. 11/2, Kamarhatty 556, Kankinarrah 427/8, Khardah pref. 96/8, Lansdowne 305, Lothian 385, Nationa. 379, Northbrook ord. 55/8, Naddea 41/4, Orient 194, Presidency 8/1, Reliance 57/8, Standard ord. 402/8, Waverley 9/2.

Coals:—Gopalchuck 20, Hunjan 2, Highgeld 4/12, Jainty Central 7/12, Kuardi 11/4, North Damuda 7/12, Phularitand 2/5, Sunla and Kendra 12/4, Singaran A 5/12, South Karmunra 11/7, Union 22.

Miscellaneous:—C.P. Cements annas 9, B.I. Corporation ord. 4/8, Cliveden Coke 3.

Tea Companies:—Belgachi 29, Bishnauth 98/6, Gohpur 8/12, Hatikhira 94/6, Jorhirnora 28/6, Rutema 16, Sapoi 20, Tezpore 11/12

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one-thirty-second pence.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1924.

BROADEN THE BASE.

The franchise for the election of candidates to the Legislative Councils and the Legislative Assembly is admittedly undemocratic, the masses of the Indian people being regarded as still unfitted for democracy. The business of the Indian National Congress ought to be to fit them for democracy and to represent them in practice as it represents them in theory. The Congress organisation ought to be the school, the university and the training-ground of the whole Indian people in all the knowledge and the exercises necessary for complete Self-Government. Every Nationalists will admit that it ought to be so, but many will lay a sceptical emphasis on the "ought" as if such an ideal were in practice unattainable. Mahatma Gandhi has already demonstrated that it is attainable. One may concede to the cynics that no-one else has even attempted to attain it; and that therefore the scepticism of the majority was supported, as it was caused, by the lazy inactivity of the majority, during the Mahatma's absence.

We have already said our say about the Swarajists; they have accepted for the base of their exertions for Swaraj a franchise which ignores the masses of the Indian nation altogether. Now we ask those who regard, or are supposed to regard, the Indian National Congress as an alternative system of government to that exemplified in the Councils, who place, or are supposed to place, their faith for the self-determination of the Indian people as a whole in the Constructive Programme of the Mahatma: is the extent of the franchise for election to the Congress and its executive *actually* much wider and *in fact* more democratic than that for the election of candidates to the Councils? We are not putting a question of imagination or sentiment, but a question of fact; and we believe the answer is that since the Mahatma's imprisonment the Congress franchise is open to precisely the same objection as the Councils franchise on democratic representative grounds. Mahatma stated the whole matter when he asked the Congress Executive as a whole whether they did or did not want to go and organise the villages and so enrol the great mass of their countrymen in the body of the National Congress, justifying its name of "National." That essential work has been neglected during the Mahatma's absence and for such neglect avowed wholehearted believers in the Constructive Programme are manifestly more to blame than are the avowedly sceptical with regard to it.

The base of the Congress must be broadened so as to include the poorest and the least of Indians, in its benevolent and educative activities and to represent them, and to put the interests of the multitude before the interests of the few before it can justify its claim to be a system more democratic than that represented in the Councils. At present the franchise is too much the same for both in practice. It will be infinitely better for both parties in the Congress when the Mahatma's wish has been fulfilled and the masses of the nation have been organised by villages. For then the Congress will be in fact an alternative system of Self-Government manifestly more democratic and representative of the nation than the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms; and those Congressmen who have chosen to fight in the Councils will have behind them the prestige and power of the organised public opinion of the whole nation. It is thus to the interests of every Congressman to concentrate upon this mighty work of national education, organisation and revival; and we cannot see that any other object deserves the attention of Congressmen *within the Congress*, until this has been attained.

WELL[illegible], VAIKOM SATYAGRAHIS!

While the police at Vaikom continue to arrest batches of absolutely peaceful volunteers daily on the charge of committing "nuisance," these guardians of public safety do not appear to be the least moved by the daily spectacle of brutal violence committed on the volunteers on the public road by the ruffian element among the caste Hindus of the place. Here is an Associated Press account of the spectacle which Vaikom witnessed on Sunday last:

"Yesterday was a holiday for the Satyagrahis and instead of the usual march, they went in procession in bhajana party taking the route open to untouchables. As they were marching, they kept singing devotional and patriotic songs. When the bhajana party was nearing the eastern road a Nair is said to have advanced towards them followed by about twenty others, asking the volunteers to stop. The volunteers paid no heed and advanced peacefully, when, it is alleged, the obstructionists closed in and pushed them back. The volunteers were then peremptorily asked to stop singing but they went on as if nothing had happened. The volunteers' inspectors were, it is stated, then struck and assaulted, on the head back and face. One of them threatened that all the volunteers would be beaten to death and their bodies thrown into the adjoining tank. Another snatched their mat, head-coverings and flags and a third pulled out a fence-stake and started belabouring one of the volunteer inspectors, Kumara Pillai, on his head and back. Another inspector, Krishna Menon, received a stab in the region of the shoulder-bone and the wound started bleeding profusely. A third inspector received a blow on the chest with some iron-mounted instrument. The assaults continued for over half an hour, but the volunteers kept on advancing praying to God to bless their opponents. The assailants got tired of assaulting the volunteers and themselves gave up the offensive. The volunteers returned to their asram immediately.

The victims of yesterday's assaults are under treatment. A volunteer, whose eyes were smeared with chunam, is still in a serious condition and stands the risk of losing his left eye."

Who will deny that it was, indeed, a spectacle for the angels to see! The ever-memorable scenes at Gurukabag are, as it were, being re-enacted at Vaikom albeit on a smaller scale. The same deathless spirit of quiet suffering and dauntless courage in the face of tremendous odds is manifest at Vaikom as it was at Gurukabag. Who after this will deny that the gospel of Non-violent resistance to evil which Mahatma Gandhi has been preaching during the past five years has been imbibed by the masses of this country to an unprecedented degree and that the spirit underlying it has come to stay being in complete accord with the genius of the people of this country! The volunteers at Vaikom deserve to be congratulated by the whole nation on their exemplary behaviour. They have only to continue to bear patiently all their dreadful sufferings for their persecutors to be shamed into the abandonment of the violence and ultimately to admire their fortitude of the volunteers and to be convinced of the righteousness of their cause. The victory of the Satyagrahis is already half won and if they only resist all temptations to retaliate and retain their courage to the end their struggle is bound to be crowned with complete victory. The Travancore Durbar cannot long tolerate shameful excesses of the character which are being perpetrated in the open, without forfeiting the confidence of the subjects of the State and the respect of people outside.

LABOUR DEPUTATION TO INDIA

The idea of a British Labour deputation to investigate the Indian situation on the spot, which is reported to have been mooted privately at the monthly meeting of the executives of the National Trade Unions and the National Labour Party, deserves to be taken up in right earnest by Labour circles in Great Britain. The Labour Party is now in power and through the mouth of the Premier it has pledged itself to hasten the establishment of self-government on Dominion lines in this country. There is actually an enquiry afoot at present, which, according to Mr. MacDonald, at least, is only a preliminary to a wider enquiry into the best methods of hastening the advent of self-government. In such circumstances, it is not only highly desirable but necessary that the Labour Party should depute to this country some of its prominent members so that they may acquire a first-hand knowledge of the Indian problem and may be able to render effective assistance to the Party in tackling that problem. Rightly considered, the Indian problem will be found to furnish the key to the problem of the Empire and the Labour Party if it is genuinely concerned for the future of the Empire, cannot afford to underrate the importance of the Indian problem. Even from the "Little Englander's" point of view a proper solution of the Indian problem can alone ensure the present prosperity of the British nation and the stability of many of its industries. The Labour Party, therefore, ought to interest itself actively in Indian affairs if it desires to play a prominent part in British politics. Barring the case of a few who can be counted on one's fingers, the ignorance about matters Indian in the ranks of the Labour Party is probably the thickest among political parties in Great Britain. Until such ignorance is materially removed the Labour Party cannot expect to administer the affairs of India, or the Empire or even Great Britain in an efficient manner. It has been suggested that Indian politicians of all sections should send without delay a united invitation to British Labour to send a delegation. We are afraid the suggestion will not receive the unanimous support asked for it. Nor is such an invitation, in our candid opinion, necessary. It is for the Labour Party to decide whether in the vital interests of its country, which are also its own interests, it should not send a deputation to India.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. MacDonald on Egypt.

King Fuad has refused to accept Zaghloul Pasha's resignation as Premier and the Egyptian Chamber has unanimously passed a resolution thanking the King for doing so. That, in view of this, Zaghloul Pasha has decided not to resign is not surprising, especially as his resignation at the present juncture would be most inadvisable. The complete confidence of the country which Zaghloul Pasha now enjoys is the result of his strong attitude with regard to Sudan in respect of which Egyptian public opinion is unanimous, and may well serve as a warning to the British Government. Mr. MacDonald speaking in the Commons has declared that he does not believe that "the House of Commons will accept any arrangement which will break our pledges to Sudan or jeopardise the present administration and development of that country." What are the pledges to Sudan and how does Mr. MacDonald wish to carry them out? The pledges, whatever they are, cannot surely deprive the Sudanese of their right to determine their own destiny. If the Sudanese, of their free consent, decide that their country should be an autonomous portion of Egypt, will Mr. MacDonald prevent the consummation of their wishes because, forsooth, the economic and other interests of Britain demand that the present administration under British control should not be jeopardised? What will then, happen to the boasted principles of liberty, justice and self-determination for which the Labour Party stands?

The South African Cabinet.

The South African Labour Party has decided to enter General Hertzog's Cabinet, Col. Creswell, their leader, becoming Minister of Defence and Labour. The Coalition of Nationalists and Labourites is an extension of the "Pact" formed for purposes of election to oust General Smuts and his Party from power. The essence of that Pact was that, while the Nationalists should refrain from raising the issue of secession in the life-time of the new Assembly, the Labourites themselves, in deference to Dutch rural sentiment, should abjure all emphasis upon the Socialistic proposals inherent in their creed. The point of difference between the two parties being thus eliminated there is nothing to prevent them from co-operating with each other in carrying on the administration. The appointment of Col. Creswell as a Minister both of Defence and Labour is significant as it is calculated to reassure the Labour Party as well as the British section of the population who dislike the secessionist ideal of the Nationalists. But it remains to be seen how long this alliance lasts.

Communal Representation in Municipality.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation hitherto has been remarkably free from communal dissensions, which have disfigured the proceedings of the Madras Corporation. The efficiency of the administration has gained owing to the absence of this spirit. The controversy which raged round Lord Olivier's letter to Mr. Satyamurthi, and the amount of dust raised over the question in Parliament merely give an indication of the reactionary tendencies in the country. The Corporation has now decided that it is not desirable in the interest of any community to reserve seats for the backward classes. It is urged that there are nearly six lakhs of people in Bombay who are without any representation in the Corporation, and that the franchise which obtains now is not wide enough. Some of the councillors, representing the Maratha community, presented their case with great moderation and spoke not from the point of narrow communalism, but from the broader viewpoint of democracy. But the objection to the reservation of any seats for any community is that it is calculated to emphasise communal differences which should be eliminated and, as one member put it, there will be many hostile camps in Bombay all at variance with one another—which is obviously not a desirable state of things. A committee of the Corporation has already decided to ask the Government to lower the franchise to Rs. 5, and this should meet the requirements of the members who spoke on behalf of the Marathas in the city. Many of the members who opposed communal representation advocated universal franchise, and it will be seen from this that their opposition to separate representation was based entirely on the fear of creating needless differences in the city.

An Anomaly.

The Committee has recommended that the ballot system should be adopted in Municipal elections, as is done in the Legislative Council elections. This should go a long way towards doing away with undue influences which are brought to bear upon unfortunate voters. No one had a good word to say about the principle of nomination. We are afraid this stunt of nomination is overdone. In the Legislative Council, in the course of discussion on the amendments to the Municipal Act, Sir Ibrahim assured the House that Government had retained this power of nomination to themselves, in order to watch the interests of particular classes and communities. But, in practice, this has seldom been done, and men are sent to the Corporation who are generally subservient to the wishes of the Commissioner and his party. These Government nominees, with professional loyalists, form a solid party in the Corporation and miss no opportunity of resisting popular aspirations. The Committee appointed by the Corporation is considering this matter, and doubtless vested interests will oppose any suggestion to do away with these nominations. At any rate the Committee's recommendations will have a rough passage in the Corporation.

Honorary Magistrates.

The question whether the honorary magistrates in the city should be delegated with extra powers to enable them to try many of the Municipal cases again came up before the Corporation at its meeting on Monday. The concensus of well-informed opinion among lawyers is that such powers should not be given to honorary magistrates, not a few of whom are landlords. But this is not the only consideration. The quality of justice many of them retail from the Bench, being summary, is not always of a very high order and not seldom leaves both the lawyers and the litigants in a dissatisfied state of mind. Dr. Sukhia adds one more to his many distinctions by playing the role of a honorary magistrate in the mornings, and, judging from his eccentricities in other spheres of life, particularly in the Corporation and his speech on Monday on the general ignorance of lawyers and his own omniscience, one can well imagine his attitude on the Bench. The Corporation did well in retaining the *status quo* in regard to this matter, as the stipendiary magistrates do this part of their work well. Even for the fun of having a Dr. Sukhia on the Bench, the Corporation cannot allow its cases to be tried by the honorary magistrates.

Scout Movement in U. P.

Mr. Shri Ram Bajpai, Chief Organising Commissioner, Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association, Allahabad, writes with reference to an article on "Scouting in India" by Mr. J. C. Chaterjee published in the "Daily Mail":—

"Mr. Chaterjee's second article contains certain remarks on the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Movement which are likely to create a wrong impression. I doubt not that this is due solely to his want of knowledge about the scout movement in the United Provinces. I would take this opportunity of clearing up the position, lest Mr. Chaterjee's articles should prejudice the public mind against the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' movement. Mr. Chaterjee's statement that "it is due to this (political feeling in the country, rise of a prejudice against all things English and Western, etc., etc.) that a rival organisation known as the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association has been formed . . ." is absolutely baseless. The Seva Samiti Association was in existence long before the B. P. movement for Indian boys made its appearance in the United Provinces. Those who are in the know will testify to my statement that no efforts were spared in certain quarters to retard the progress of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' movement in its very infancy when the B. P. Association under official auspices was organised there. If Mr. Chaterjee will kindly take the trouble of looking into the proceedings of the U. P. Legislative Council of 1921-22 he will find that the Government admitted the fact that the Department of Public Instruction, U. P., had shown undue favour to the B. P. Association at the expense of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' movement, which was contrary to the policy of the Government whose attitude in the matter was that of neutrality. In view of these facts, I trust, Mr. Chaterjee will now admit that, if anything, the boot was really on the other leg. There might have been a few stray cases of indiscipline and infringement of rules in the Seva Samiti organisation as is bound to be the case in every movement in the beginning, but, I am sorry, I cannot reconcile myself to the sweeping remark of Mr. Chaterjee that "it cannot be denied that it (S. S. Boy Scouts' Association) lacks a good deal on the side of discipline, observance of rules and organisation which go so far in making scouting a force for character building." Will he care to support his allegations with facts? The public and not Mr. Chaterjee as an individual are the best judge. The two bare facts that (1) to-day the Seva Samiti Association has in U. P. alone about 6,000 scouts (a large number of whom comes from Government institutions)—the largest number in any province of India; and (2) the U. P. District Boards conference held at Benares in April last unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that scouting be introduced in all the District Board Schools of the United Provinces and their troops be affiliated to the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts movement, are proofs positive, if proofs be needed, that the movement has some discipline and organisation behind it; otherwise it would have been impossible for it to flourish not only in U. P. but in the Punjab, Rajputana, etc."

M. N. ROY.

A CRITICAL INQUIRY.

CHANGE FROM TERRORISM TO SOCIALISM.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

II*

As I have stated previously, Mr. M. N. Roy is one of those individuals who have attracted the notice of Governments in the past, and having lost their freedom of movement, have adopted aliases in order to cary on their work. The subject of this study was not originally of the name of Roy. His original name is Narendra Nath Bhattacharya, a name fairly well-known in Bengal as that of a terrorist revolutionary.

He was born in 1890 of a Brahmin family of modest means. He went through the High School, like many youths of that time. He was a follower of the Ramkrishna-Vivekananda cult; became very religious, and prepared to join an order. Then came the Bengal Partition, and the Swadeshi movement in which he joined. Many youths chafed at the insufficiency of the boycott movement. They combined into secret societies organised to overthrow foreign rule by violent methods. They desired to imitate the exploits of the Russian "nihilists", and their ideal was a "religious socialism" inspired by the suffering of the poor. They troubled themselves little with politics or economics, their ideology was religious. A sentimental idealism was erected against a back-ground of reactionary social philosophy.

First Arrest.

These young nihilists subscribed to a doctrine of "robbing the rich to feed the poor", —besides which the maintenance of the secret organisations and their activities gave rise to the so-called "political dacoities". Bhattacharya was first arrested in 1907, in connection with a "successful" raid on Government property. After a trial of several months he was released. This was the first political trial; it preceded the "Jugantar case", and the famous "Alipore Bomb case" (1908) in which more than thirty men were tried for "waging war against the King." Bhattacharya was implicated in the case, but escaped arrest by absconding.

After a growing dissatisfaction at the principles of the Anushilan Samity, the revolutionary organisation with which he was associated, he devoted himself for a time to famine relief work (1909-10). He was inactive in propaganda during his relief work, —but he returned from Orissa resolved to search for better methods than teaching the Gospel of Gita to the hungry masses. A number of political dacoities were committed, and Bhattacharya was arrested as a likely offender. Several times the police arrested him, kept him some days in custody and let him go. Failing to apply Sec. 400 I.P.C. (dacoity) they fell back on an old and tried friend. Sec. 110, and arrested him as being without ostensible means of livelihood and thus dangerous to society.

A Professional Revolutionist.

Up to that time, from the year 1906, Bhattacharya had been, so to speak, a profes-

(Continued on page 12.)

*Previous article appeared in our issue of June 30.

SEVENTH DEFEAT.

PLIGHT OF LABOUR GOVT.

CONSERVATIVE AMENDMENT TO FINANCE BILL CARRIED.

LONDON, June 30.

For the seventh time since they came into office, the Government were defeated in the House of Commons this evening, though it is not likely to lead to serious consequences. A Conservative moved an amendment to the Finance Bill on a minor point in the course of the Committee stage. The amendment which was supported by the Liberals in spite of Mr. Snowden's opposition was carried by 220 votes against 165. Mr. Baldwin immediately moved adjournment of the discussion contending that it had been an immemorial custom to regard defeat in the Committee stage of the Finance Bill as of some consequence.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain contended that should they adjourn until they knew whether Government had accepted the decision or not and in the event of acceptance how many defeats they could accept without feeling bound to treat adverse votes as votes of non-confidence. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Snowden said that Government would consider the matter and in the meantime the amendment stood.

The motion was defeated by 237 votes against 169, Liberals voting for Government.

In the House of Commons in the Committee stage of the Finance Bill, Mr. Herbert Spencer moved an amendment to apply Imperial Preference rates on tea to China, Dutch and Indian teas on the ground that China and Holland treated Britain best in regard to the tariffs of all countries in the world.

Mr. Snowden replied that he sympathised with the amendment, but he regretted that he was unable to accept it for financial reasons.

The amendment was withdrawn.—Reuter.

ZAGHLOUL NOT RESIGNING.

EGYPTIAN CHAMBER'S SATISFACTION.

LONDON, June 30.

Cairo.—The Chamber unanimously passed a motion thanking the King for refusing to accept Zaglul's resignation. It is understood that Zaghul Pasha conforming to King Fuad's wishes will not resign the Premiership. The decision was reached after a long meeting at night where apparently the view was taken that the Premier's resignation was inadvisable in the present critical political situation.—Reuter.

MACLAREN AT HAIPHONG.

LONDON, June 30.

Hongkong.—Maclaren flew from Bangkok to Haiphong in one day stopping half an hour at Vinh. He left Haiphong for Hongkong at ten this morning, flew through intermittent rain and mist and arrived at Hongkong at 5-15 this evening. There was an enthusiastic welcome, the Governor, naval men and military authorities turning out to witness the arrival which was greeted with loud cheers. The Governor warmly shook hands with the fliers. Maclaren will be the guest of officers and men of East Surrey regiment, for a day or two. —Reuter.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS.

LONDON, July 1.

Representatives of many parts of the world including Australia, Canada, South Africa, India, Ceylon, New Zealand, East Africa, West Indies, Britain, Ireland, and various foreign countries attended the reception at the Hotel Cecil last evening in connection with the Tenth Congress of the British Chambers of Commerce opening to-day.—Reuter.

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 1.

Over seven hundred guests were present at the banquet at Queen's Hall presided over by the Earl of Derby in connection with the World Power Conference. The guests included many overeas delegates.—Reuter.

RAILWAY CHIEF ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 30.

A Conference of Chief Engineers of Railways was held to-day in Simla.

The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett expects to leave Simla on the 5th July on a visit to Bombay, Poona and Calcutta. He will return to Simla on the 15th July.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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INDUSTRIAL UNEMPLOYMENT

A SWISS CRITICISM OF INDIAN POLICY.

SIR A. C. CHATTERJEE'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, June 30.

Geneva.—At the International Labour Conference, Schurch, the Swiss workers' delegate, criticised the Government of India and said that although India had ratified the Washington Unemployment Convention she did not intend to establish free public employment agencies as the Convention required.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee replied that there was no industrial unemployment in India and Government had already adopted the excellent system of dealing with occasional unemployment in agriculture.—Reuter.

U. S. OIL LEASE CASE.

ACCUSED CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD.

LONDON, June 30.

Washington.—The grand Jury has returned the criminal indictments in the cases of ex-Secretary Fall, Sinclair and Doheny whom Government are prosecuting in connection with the oil lease scandals. Doheny junior has also been indicted. All the four are charged with conspiring to defraud while Fall is also charged with accepting a bribe of 100,000 dollars for using his official influence on behalf of Doheny in connection with the California leases. The Dohenys are charged with bribing him to take an unlawful action.—Reuter.

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE.

39 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED.

LONDON, June 30.

Thirty-nine British and Foreign countries including India, Australia, Gold Coast, Kenya, New Zealand, Nyasaland, South Rhodesia, South Africa, Ceylon, China, Dutch East Indies, Holland and Japan are represented at the first World Power Conference at Wembley which will last for a fortnight. It is presided over by the Earl of Derby. Visiting experts will enlighten their fellow-delegates on the potential resources of each country in hydro-electric power, oil, minerals and other scientific questions and discuss the establishment of a world bureau. The Prince of Wales made a speech in opening the Conference to which Sir Joseph Cook replied on behalf of the Dominions and Doctor Kamo on behalf of Japan.—Reuter.

A BALL IN GUILDHALL.

IN HONOUR OF EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, June 30.

Two thousand guests representing every part of the Empire and including Cabinet Ministers and Dominion High Commissioners were present at the brilliant ball in the Guildhall given by the City Corporation in honour of the Empire Exhibition. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received the guests.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

CASE AGAINST MR. SINGARAVELU WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, July 1.

Government has withdrawn the case against Mr. Singaravelu Chettiar on a charge under Section 121A, I. P. C., without prejudice to a fresh prosecution elsewhere on the same charge and the same evidence if it was subsequently so decided. The withdrawal of the prosecution was permitted under Section 494, Criminal Procedure Code, and the cancellation of arrest was ordered. Mr. Singaravelu, who is 59 years old, appeared to-day in the Court clad in khaddar and with a Gandhi cap and looked extremely weak as he has not yet fully recovered from his illness. He leaves for Madras to-morrow.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 1.

When the Mysore Legislative Council met to-day, almost all non-official resolutions were withdrawn and two were lost. The resolution recommending Government to grant to all Municipalities local option for disallowing liquor shops within their boundaries was accepted by Government.

MORE ARRESTS AT TARAKESHWAR.

(Associated Press.)

TARAKESHWAR, June 30.

Sixteen volunteers were arrested to-day.

PROVINCES ON LINGUISTIC BASIS.

PAY AND PROSPECTS OF PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 30.

In the House of Commons Sir Charles Yate suggested the amendment of the present composition of the Legislative Councils which were limited to a few English speaking members of the population by adopting Sir Prabhashankar Pattani's proposal to recast Provincial distribution on a linguistic basis the guiding principle as far as possible being one language for one province.

Mr. Richards in reply drew attention to the observations on proposals of this nature in paragraph 246 of the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. Lord Olivier did not propose to initiate a redistribution of provincial areas.

PAY OF PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Mr. Wallhead asked whether His Majesty's Government contemplated taking any steps to improve within reasonable period the pay prospects and general conditions of the Provincial and Subordinate Services in India on lines similar to those recommended by the Lee Commission for the Superior Civil Services?

Mr. Richards in reply emphasised that no decision would be taken on the Lee Commission Report until after the September session of the Assembly. The question of extending any recommendations to the Provincial Services would be dealt with at the earliest practicable date in consultation with the Local Governments.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked did the Government of India intend to establish a Commission similar to the Lee Commission?

Mr. Richards replied that he was unable to answer at present.—Reuter.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

NON-MILITANT PRO-FASCISTS.

LONDON, June 30.

Rome.—All but one of the new Ministers belong to the Liberal Constitutional party. They are pro-Fascist but none is militant.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONSUL AT JELLALABAD SHOOTS HIMSELF.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 1.

Khan Bahadur Sayid Mahomed Khan, British Consul at Jellalabad, who is now on a short visit to Simla shot himself this morning in a Muslim Hotel where he had been staying. His condition is precarious.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 1.

Further particulars of the shooting incident show that Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Khan, British Consul at Jellalabad (Afghanistan), arrived in Simla on the 27th June and was staying since then in the Muslim Hotel with his son, a nephew, and a cousin. He was very reserved and rarely spoke to anybody. He is a Pathan fifty years old. This morning, at about nine, he handed over a letter to his nephew addressed to some official of the Foreign and Political Department and sent his son down to the Manager's room asking for his hotel bill and then sent his cousin to fetch a rickshaw. When he found himself quite alone he hastily wrote out a statement saying that he wanted to put an end to his life and immediately after shot himself. Four bullets were fired in quick succession. Two bullets entered his chest and two missed.

The inmates of the hotel were teaken by surprise and rushed to the Khan Bahadur's room whom they found profusely bleeding. They immediately sent information to the Police and the Superintendent of Police accompanied by the Hospital Surgeon and a number of constables arrived on the spot. On the Foreign and Political Department being informed of the incident, Mr. Latimer, the Deputy Secretary, came there. At first Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad refused to make any statement and give any reason for shooting himself, but subsequently he had a private conversation with Mr. Latimer.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Khan was removed to the Ripon Hospital where his condition is reported to be precarious. Saiyid Muhammad Khan has been in Government service for over twenty years. He started his career as a Naib Tahsildar and was promoted to the position of an Extra Assistant Commissioner and was later appointed in the Political Department. It appears that he has been suffering from mental depression.

EAST AFRICAN COMMITTEE.

ITS PERSONNEL.

MR. THOMAS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, June 30.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Thomas announced that the East African Committee as distinct from the Commission which would visit East Africa has not yet been completed but would include Lord Southborough (Chairman) and members of the Commons, Mr. H. H. Barclay, Major Ormsby-Gore, Messrs. John Harris, T. E. Harvey, E. D. Morel, Snell, Captain Berkley and Sir Sydney Henn, and Doctor Andrew Balfour, Sir Henry Birchenough, Mr. Hugh Clifford, Sir H. Rider Haggard, Lt.-Col. F. O. Hammond, Mr. Roden Buton, Mr. W. H. Himbury and Mr. J. H. Oldham. —Reuter.

DISTRESS IN KATHIAWAR.

SEVERAL FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

GADHADA, June 29.

Several families have been rendered homeless owing to the unprecedented severity of rainfall at Gadhada, Adatala, Rampara, Lakhanka, Tatana and other villages along the banks of the river Ghela, which received the heaviest inundation on record. Over a hundred families at Gadhada alone have lost their homesteads and the damage caused by the flood is anything between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000. At Rampara consisting of 125 houses, 30 houses have been laid low while out of 300 houses at Lakhanka, 100 houses have been wiped out. There has been a great wash-away on the railway line near Ningala and passengers are compelled to trudge on foot over a distance of three-quarters of a mile to change the train. At Gadhada the newly-started Seva Samaj has succeeded in saving many lives and in getting the homeless persons accommodated in the Swaminarayan Temple premises, Darbari Kacheri and in the local Dharmashala. In the villages, seventy-five maunds of food-grains have already been distributed among the homeless poor, but the need for succouring the distressed is far too widespread to be supplied from the slender resources of the Seva Samaj of Gadhada.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Belgaum on the 12th July at 2 p.m. in the District Congress Committee Office. The Council of K. P. C. will also sit on the same day at 9 a.m. The agenda contains among other subjects suggesting the names for the presidentship of the next Congress to be held at Belgaum.

MR. V. D. SAVARKER.

RESOLUTION IN NEXT COUNCIL SESSION.

(Associated Press.)

Dr. M. B. Velkar, M. L. C. (Bombay South), has obtained leave to move the following resolution at the next sittings of the Bombay Legislative Council, to be held in Poona:—

"This House recommends to Government that the restrictions imposed on Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarker at the time of his release be withdrawn forthwith, and that he be restored to complete liberty."

Official And Personal.

Deshbandhu C. R. Das and Sreemati Urmila Debi (Mr. Das' sister) who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Ahmedabad by the Gujerat Mail, put up with Mr. Kantilal Parekh at Queen's Road for a few hours. They left for Calcutta yesterday by the Bengal-Nagpur Mail at 3-45 p.m. There was a large gathering on the platform to see them off.

PALESTINE POLICY

NATIONAL HOME FOR JEWS.

BRITAIN'S ENDEAVOUR.

LONDON, June 30.

Geneva.—The Mandates Commission has adjourned the examination of the British Government's report on Palestine until the autumn session.

Major Ormsby-Gore in the course of a statement recalled Britain's mission in Palestine consisted of establishing a national home for Jews on the one hand and protecting the interests of the non-Jewish population on the other. Britain had endeavoured to treat the inhabitants on a footing of equality but encountered difficulties owing to the diversity of the population. Britain had established two different regimes, one in Cisuordania where the Jewish home was situated and the other in trans-Jordania where the Arabs predominated but she had always endeavoured to conciliate the interests of Jews and Moslems.—Reuter.

FAMINE AND IRRIGATION.

MADRAS GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

BELLARY, June 30.

His Excellency the Governor who is now on a tour in the famine areas in the North Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool districts concluded his visit in Anantapur yesterday and proceeded to Bellary where a deputation of famine matters waited on his Excellency. The deputation urged that the Famine Commission's first and foremost recommendation was irrigation works. In the irrigation scheme tapping the rivers Krishna and Thungabadra at a high commanding level was a dire necessity. This project would abolish famines and will be of benefit not only to Bellary but to Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chingliput. His Excellency gave a sympathetic hearing.

AMERICAN AVIATORS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The American aviators left Calcutta this morning at 6/25 for Allahabad. There was a large gathering of Indians. Several Europeans were present. A start was made shortly after six, three planes leaving the ground one after the other within a few minutes. But one of the planes "Chicago" which is in charge of Lt. Lovell Smith, Commander of the party, came down to the ground owing to a slight difficulty with the engine. But to put it aright was only a moment's work and the machine went up again to join the other two which were circling round the maidan.

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

American airmen arrived at Bamrauli Aerodrome, Allahabad, a little after twelve noon to-day. All three machines landed perfectly. Among those present to receive the aviators were Colonel Stewart, Commanding Station Brigade Staff, Mr. J. W. Stomley of Y. M. C. A. representing American residents and a fairly large gathering of spectators. The airmen will leave at dawn to-morrow. Flight from Calcutta was without any trouble.

ARREST OF A S. INDIA DACOIT.

(Associated Press.)

TINNEVELLY, July 1.

Krishnaswamy Thevan of Chetti Bommeipuram, a village in Tinnevelly district, a notorious dacoit was arrested yesterday along with one other associate by the Sankarankoil police. Thevan was a terror in parts of South India. It is said that he has committed about half a dozen murders and an equal number of dacoities with firearms. There were a number of warrants for his arrest and so successfully did he evade falling into the hands of the police that even a conference of district police officials was held some time ago to concert measures to track him. The police scoured Tinnevelly district to bring about his arrest. Government offered a reward of Rs. 500 for his arrest, Rs. 100 for the arrest of two of his brothers who were his leiutenants in his exploits of murder and dacoity.

The engagement is announced between Captain Inigo Freeman Thomas, son of Lord Willingdon, and Maxine, eldest daughter of Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD MEETING.

MAHATMA'S IMPRESSIONS.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN "YOUNG INDIA."

VAIKOM AND TRANVANCORE DURBAR'S DUTY.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

Mr. Gandhi was interviewed, this afternoon, by a special representative of the Associated Press of India on his impressions of the All-India Congress Committee meeting, just closed. Mr. Gandhi has not yet come to any definite conclusion, but expects to arrive at something definitive before to-morrow. He will put his impressions in writing for the forthcoming number of his "Young India," an advance copy of which he has promised for publication. "It is most difficult to give my impressions now", said Mr. Gandhi, "not because there is none to give but because there are too many. Just as a man who eats too much does no good to himself except to impair his digestion, so do these impressions not being digested and therefore not arranged in the brain not lend themselves to a readable description. For the time being, therefore, I must invite the curious to be satisfied with the honest impressions of spectators, or with the imaginary pictures of reporters. It is highly probable that on the principle that spectators see more of the play than the actors, the honest impressions of the former, supplemented by the enterprising imagination of the reporters, will give the public an idea of the very important proceedings of the Committee. One definite impression, however, I can give, though on all of the four resolutions that I had the honour of moving I had a majority in their favour, I must own that according to my conception I was defeated. The proceedings have been an eye-opener to me, and I am now occupied in a diligent search from within. As yet I am without an answer."

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

Referring to the Vaikom Question which the Kerala members urged him to get discussed in the All-India Congress Committee, but which Mr. Gandhi refused to do, Mr. Gandhi said: "After having seen the newspaper reports yesterday, and a private telegram describing them, I am not sure that I was wise in discouraging the Kerala members from passing for a resolution of the All India Congress Committee on the Vaikom Satyagraha. My general opinion is that all such local struggles should depend for success on their own inherent strength, and not upon the support borrowed from the central body. But the new development probably justifies an emphatic declaration by the A.I.C.C. I shall certainly recommend some resolution for the Working Committee for adoption. If the reports are to be relied upon the Travancore State authorities have abandoned the innocent Satyagrahis to the Goondas, said to have been employed by the orthodox opponents of the reform for which the Satyagrahis have been fighting. Travancore is said to be one of the most enlightened States of India, and I hope that for its very fame, if not for the sake of humanity, the reports are without foundation. It is a serious thing if the Satyagrahis are cruelly beaten by the Goondas, limes are thrown into their eyes, and their khaddar shirts torn from them and burnt. Why the authorities can possibly take away the inoffensive Charkha from the Volunteers passes my understanding. I hope the Travancore Durbar will immediately set the matter right, and revert to its original admirable policy of merely preserving the peace between the reformers and the orthodox section. I hope too that the Satyagrahis will remain calm unperturbed, and, withal, particularly non-violent. It is a time of great trial for them. If they can brave all the sufferings that may be heaped upon them, with dignity and without retaliation, success is assured. Their silent suffering will melt the hearts of even the Goondas and the orthodox opposition will realise that they have nothing but disgrace in return for their inhumanity."

GENERAL SATISFACTION.

PROMINENT MEMBERS INTERVIEWED

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 30.

One prominent feature of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which has just adjourned is the sense of relief generally expressed by the delegates at the actual outcome of the proceedings. While no party in particular seems altogether satisfied with the resolutions finally passed, many are agreed that Mr. Gandhi, by what they call his statesmanship, has averted a great calamity. Except the immediate followers of Mr. Gandhi the delegates who are returning to their respective provinces continue to hold that the secession from the Congress of persons like Mr. C. R. Das and others will be disastrous to that institution. It is in that sense that many of them congratulate Mr. Gandhi for "averting the disastrous." There are others who hold the opinion that the centre of the fight has only been transferred to Belgaum where they assert Mr. Gandhi will marshal all his forces and fight the Swarajists to a finish. There are still others who maintain that Mr. Gandhi's amendment last night (ruled out by the President) exempting litigants from the operation of the boycott of law courts is only a precursor of further move on Mr. Gandhi's part to suspend all his five boycotts. Many other theories are also advanced.

NOT A RESULT OF WEAKNESS.

With a view to ascertain the truth or otherwise of these various rumours a special representative of the Associated Press

(Continued on next page)

SPORTING NEWS

SECOND TEST MATCH.

ENGLANDS REMARKABLE BATTING DISPLAY

The crowd at Lords had increased to 16000 when the Test Match was resumed after lunch and during the afternoon the English batsmen completely mastered the South African attack. Only two wickets fell and just before half past five Gilligan declared the innings closed when the total was 531. Hobbs and Sutcliffe added another forty runs before the latter was bowled by Parker after batting for three hours and a quarter. He had given a magnificent display of scoring all round wicket, the chief feature of his innings, which contained eleven fours, being hard clean cutting. The next wicket did not fall until the score was 410 when Hobbs played only a weak stroke of innings which had lasted four hours and a half. He hit fifteen fours and six threes and equalled Murdoch's record, the highest score in any Test Match scored in 1884. Woolley who took Sutcliffe's place played an aggressive game and punished the tired bowlers mercilessly. He was batting for an hour and a quarter and scored twenty boundaries by vigorous driving. Hendren scored his fifty in 58 minutes and hit seven fours.

The South Africans went in at 5/40 and in the first half hour scored fifteen. The game was then interrupted for a quarter of an hour owing to bad light but was resumed just before 6/30. One over was bowled and then stumps were drawn for the day the South Africans having scored nineteen without loss.

Closing scores:—

ENGLAND 1ST INNINGS.

Hobbs caught Taylor bowled Parker	211
Sutcliffe bowled Parker	122
Woolley not out	134
Hendren not out	30
Extras	14
Total (for two wkts.)	531

Innings declared closed.

Bowling analysis:—England 1st innings.—Parker two for 121; Blanckenbery nought for 113; Pegler nought for 120; Nourse nought for 57; Faulkner nought for 87; Catterall nought for 19.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA 2ND INNINGS.

Dean not out	13
Commaille not out	5
Extras	1
Total (for no wkt.)	19

LONDON, June 30.

In the second day's play in the Second Test match at Lords England carried their first innings total to 531 for two wickets and declared and at the close of the play South Africa had scored 19 runs in their second innings without loss.—Reuter.

ENGLAND WINS.

LONDON, July 1.

England won the second test match by an innings and 18 runs.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 30.

The following are the close of play scores in the county and other cricket matches which started on Saturday:—

Gloucester versus Oxford University:—Gloucester won by an innings and 57 runs. Gloucester declared their first innings closed at Saturday's total of 504 for five. Oxford made 236 in the first innings, Blaikie making 102 and Dennett taking five for 47. Oxford followed on and made 211 in the second innings. Dennett took five for 72.

Sussex versus Cambridge University:—Cambridge made 161 in the first innings. Sussex second innings totalled 269. Harris made 51 not out and Austin took five for 80. Cambridge have made 35 for one in second innings and need 334 runs to win.

Derbyshire versus Leicestershire:—Derby's first innings closed for 328. Hutchinson made 143 and Skelding took six for 107. Leicester have scored 272 for seven; Geary made 58.

Yorkshire versus Essex:—In reply to Yorkshire's first innings total of 299, Essex have made 211 for six. Russell made 80 and O'Connor 70.

Hampshire versus Surrey:—Hampshire made 312 in the first innings. Tennyson scored 75, Bowell 51 and Hitch took five for 82 and Fenley five for 83. Surrey have made 267 for five in the second innings and are 161 ahead. Sandham made 94.

Warwick versus Kent:—Warwick made 226 in the first innings, Santall scoring 56. Kent were dismissed a second time for 89, Howell taking five for 42 and Partridge four for 27. Warwick require 137 to win.

Lancashire versus Notts:—Notts made 247 in the first innings. J. Gunn scored 56 and Hickmott took five for 81. Lancashire have made 182 for seven in the first innings, Makerpeace being 74 not out.

Worcester versus Somerset:—Somerset won by nine wickets. Wodcester's first innings totalled 75. White took five for 27 and Bridges four for 34. Worcester followed on and scored 244. Foster made 125 and Bridges took five for 55. Somerset scored 60 for one.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

LACOSTE BEATS WASHER

LONDON, June 30.

The weather was cool and windy at Wimbledon today when the All-England Lawn Tennis championships were continued but there was again a large attendance. The first centre court match was a game in the fifth round of men's singles between the Frenchman, Lacoste, and the Belgian, Washer. Lacoste played a brilliant game and was most active all over the court and defeated Washer, the chief feature of whose play was hard and accurate hitting, by three sets to one. Lacoste thus enters the semi-final.

Miss McKane beat the American, Mrs. Jessy, by two sets to nil in the fourth round of ladies' singles.

Results:—

Men's singles, Fifth round-Lacoste beat Washer 6/1, 5/7, 6/4, 6/2.

Ladies singles, Fourth round: Miss McKane beat Mrs. Jessey 6/1, 6/3.

Men's doubles, second round:—Williams and Washburn beat J. Hillyard and Greig 6/3, 6/3, 6/2; Richards and Hunter beat Okamoto and Hoohiye 6/1, 6/2, 7/5.

Ladies Singles, fourth round:—M'lle Lenglen beat Miss Ryan, 6/2, 6/8 6/4.—Reuter.

At Wimbledon to-day Mlle. Lenglen played one of the closest matches of her career and lost her first set in England since she won the Championship in 1919. She was not at her best but Miss Ryan played the game of her life and there were periods when the defeat of the Champion seemed more than a possibility. Miss Ryan was very skilful in the exploitation of her clever drop shot which non-plussed Mlle Lenglen. The crowd was thrilled to see Mlle. Lenglen fighting for her title in the third set.

In he second round of the men' doubles Sleem and Jacob beat J. Park and L. Hill 4/6, 11/9, 3/6, 6/3, 6/1.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 30.

In the fourth round of Ladies' Singles, Miss Helen Wills beat Mrs. Colegate, 6-1, 6-0. Mrs. Satterthwaite beat Mrs. Shepherd Barron 6-4, 10-8.

These players with Mlle. Lenglen and Miss McKane enter semi-finals.

Lycett and Godfree beat Africans Richardson and Condon, 6-8, 7-9, 6-1, 6-0, 6-3.

Brothers Alonso beat Davison and Mavro Gordato, 8-6, 6-3, 6-3.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC FENCING CONTEST.

LONDON, July 1.

Paris.—France has won Olympic Fencing contest by defeating Belgium, Hungary and Italy in finals.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

WEST YORKS "B" WIN EASILY.

The second string of the Bombay Gymkhana put up a poor show against the West Yorks "B" on Tuesday when they lost by two goals to nil. There was only one team in the game the Yorks who had everything their own way from start to finish. In ten minutes from the start Thompson registered the first goal, following a corner. The Yorks showed excellent understanding but their aim was very poor, the inside left missing several good chances. The Gymkhan aforwards seemed to have no heart in the game in the second half and their first line of defence failed to run back when the occasion demanded. Everyone looked to Pitt for individual play, but he was unaccountably indifferent, and except twice towards the end, did not make many attempts to possess the ball. James to the Gymkhana goal saved many a hard shot, and his throws at critical moments were really good. The Yorks scored their second goal ten minutes before the finish through Wild. Pitt made a splendid individual attempt and unfortunately all his clever footwork ended in a wide shot.

Teams were:—

WEST YORKS "B":—Cull; Smith and Conway; Nicholson, Clarke, and Woolstan; Oakes Westman, Thompson, Wild and Johnson.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B":—James, Leach and Allum; Paramour, Monteith and Whittenbury; Bull, Pitt, Milne, Sharp and Elders.

TO-DAY.

G. I. P. Parel vs. R. F. A.

HOCKEY IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 1.

In fine weather Madras Cricket Club Hockey Tournament opened yesterday when the Madras City Police defeated the Telegraph Recreation Club by three goals to two. Both the teams had a fairly strong composition and the day's match produced some attractive hockey and it was the exceptional brilliance of the police custodian Happel that saved the police from drawing with the Telegraphists.

"THE SHOW BOY OF THE YEAR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Why is Mr. Subedar shelved, please? The Government of India appointed him on the Taxation Committee. It is said, the Government of Bombay opposed! And so Mr. Manu Subedar is shelved, and Dr. Paranjpye is shoved in! Will any of your readers say:—

(1) Why is Mr. Subedar shelved?

(2) Is he not an expert in finance? Is he not industrious and punctual?

(3) Is he "dangerous" to the Bombay Government? Surely, he is almost a stranger to H. E., to Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and to the Ministers. He could not have offended them or the Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward or Mr. Caddell! Perhaps the oldest member of the Bombay Government is the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta; and he can tell us, how Mr. Subedar happens to be on the black list of the Bombay Government! And even, if it was so, Mr. Mehta could have surely assured the Government, that Manu Subedar is not "dangerous."

(4) As regards Mr. Joshi's advocacy for Dr. Paranjpye's claims, my friend Mr. Tairsee's reply is enough. It may be noted, that Dr. Paranjpye has not proved himself a democrat, or a financier or a fighting man, since he became a Minister; and the people have seen more of his bungling bureaucracy than able advocacy. Will not Mr. Mehta throw some light?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

AHMEDABAD MEETING.

(Continued from previous page.)

of India interviewed a number of prominent people of all parties. Undoubtedly Mr. Gandhi is the only person competent to answer these questions about him. Today being his day of silence the interview had to be put off till to-morrow when Mr. Gandhi will state his views to the Associated Press. Among the prominent men interviewed to-day were Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, leader of the Centre Party, and Mr. C. R. Das, leader of the Swarajya Party. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad opined that Mr. Gandhi's wisdom in rightly gauging the country's feelings would lead to a closing of the ranks in the Congress and to an improvement of the general situation outside. The effect of the informal meeting which followed the meeting of the A. I. C. C. would be, the Maulana thought, to bring about greater harmony among Congress workers, everyone of whom would loyally co-operate with the Mahatma in carrying out the constructive programme. As one who took a prominent part in the negotiations between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. C. R. Das, Maulana Abul Kalam was sure that Mr. Gandhi's final move to drop the penal clause in the spinning resolution was not the result of any weakness on Mr. Gandhi's part. For, the Maulana continued, had Mr. Gandhi been really weak he would not have pressed his motion as he did after the Swarajist withdrawal. As far as he could judge there was no intention on Mr. Gandhi's part to transfer the centre of the fight to Belgaum. He did not think the rumour was true. The present state of affairs brought about by the A. I. C. C. provided a favourable atmosphere for the Belgaum Congress.

MR. DAS' ESTIMATE.

Mr. C. R. Das, when interviewed, said that the net result from the Swarajist point of view of the Ahmedabad sittings of the All-India Congress Committee was that things remained as they were, with this difference that the Delhi and Cocanada resolutions permitting Council-entry were accentuated. Mr. Das had no hesitation in interpreting the boycott resolution which had been passed to exclude members of legislative bodies from its operation. So far as this point was concerned it was a net Swarajist gain. Otherwise the differences remained where they were.

SWARAJISTS AND SPINNING.

Asked to state the real attitude of the Swarajists with reference to the spinning resolution, Mr. Das replied: "The Swarajists have no objection to spin and they have over and over again declared their faith in the constructive programme. But they strongly resented anything being forced upon them and they thought it was an attempt to exclude them unconstitutionally from the Congress executive. They regarded this unconstitutionalism as nothing short of violence, that is, by the Left. But the Committee having amended the resolution their protest succeeded and so they returned."

Questioned what he thought would be the effect of these differences on the Congress and on the country, Mr. Das replied as follows: "I am one of those who regard differences as a sign of healthy life. I have been trying to bring about unity in the Congress for the last few years. I have not lost hope and I feel sure that out of these differences and difficulties we shall once more emerge as a united Congress."

ADMIRATION FOR MAHATMA.

Asked as to his impressions of Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Das replied: "I have always had the greatest admiration for his character, sincerity and his love of country. His conduct during the session of the A. I. C. C. has strengthened my admiration for him. He placed his views before the Committee very forcibly, but at the same time he made it perfectly clear that those who differed from him should vote and act according to their own convictions and not out of respect for him. Throughout the session I never felt at any moment that he was pressing anything unduly or unreasonably."

SERAJGANJ RESOLUTION.

Mr. Das was then asked why if he had really no objection to Mr. Gandhi's motion re Gopnath Saha he pressed his amendment to a division, Mr. Das replied: "Mahatmaji's resolution was better in form, but it did not differ fundamentally from the resolution passed at Serajganj. There was therefore nothing wrong in the Serajganj resolution. But that resolution was made the basis of so much vindictive attack on me and my party. I thought it was my duty to protest against the malicious abuse and the vulgar threats of political bullies. In my opinion the best way I could protest was to insist on every word of the Serajganj resolution. If I lost it I had the satisfaction of knowing that seventy members of the A. I. C. C. present voted in my favour as against seventy-eight."

Mr. Das left to-night for Bombay *en route* Calcutta.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 30.

"Words appear to have become meaningless in mouths of Congressmen", is the opinion of "New India" commenting on the All-India Congress Committee meeting. The paper thinks that resolutions will remain a dead letter exactly as the original Congress resolutions have remained during the last three years and that the proceedings were more of a farce than anything else, having nothing whatever to do with the realities of the situation which govern the question of Swaraj.

The "Hindu" refers to the compromise as the only safe and sensible course, though the paper realises that the price paid for the compromise might cause Mr. Gandhi some searchings of the heart.

The "Madras Mail" says that Mr. Gandhi has disappointed high hopes entertained of him and has shown himself as a supreme opportunist. Referring to the resolutions passed, the paper adds that principles have been sacrificed once more in order that a false semblance of unity might be maintained.

After referring to the hold which the Swarajists have already obtained by their work in the country, says the "Swadesamitran" uninamous feeling of gratitude to Mr. Gandhi and tributes to his great qualities for guiding the country will be evoked as a result of the Ahmedabad sitting of the All-India Congress Committee.

"Swarajya" in a critical article remarks that the discussion seems to have opened Mr. Gandhi's eyes to the real circumstances of the situation and to have made him recognise that without unity and understanding progress is not possible and that by refusing to be a tool of a narrow majority Mr. Gandhi has reunited the national forces on a common understanding.

The "Justice" says that these spurious efforts at creating unity where it does not exist are bound to prove infructous.

AKALI STRUGGLE.

GOVT. OPPOSITION.

MR PANIKKAR'S VIEWS

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

Mr. K. M. Panikkar till lately Editor of the "Swarajya," and now Secretary to the Congress Akali Sahayak Publicity Bureau, has issued the following statement on the Indian National Congress in relation to the Sikhs in connection with the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. on the subject: "The statement of Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" and the resolution unanimously passed in the All-India Congress Committee show that the Sikh question has now received the definite support of the Congress. Since Mahatmaji's first statement from Poona, asking the Akalis to take stock of the situation there has been some differences, in principle, between the Sikhs and him. All these differences have now been settled. The Akali Committee has given him full satisfaction on the points which he had reason, and now it may be expected that there will be full and hearty support on the side of the Congress for the Akali movement. Hence the Birdwood negotiations have broken down, and the Government may now take strong action. Such support has become absolutely imperative. For it may be safely presumed that the Government of Sir Malcolm Hailey will try another period of repression. All the symptoms point to such a development. Government is strenuously trying to bring into existence the institutions which would direct their activities against the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee."

After referring to the anti-Akali activities on the part of the Punjam Government, Mr. Panikkar appeals to the Sikhs to make their movement not merely a sectional or class fight, but really to make it also a movement for the attainment of Swaraj.

A. P.'S THANKS.

To-morrow's statement from Mr. Gandhi will mark the closing chapter of this special Service.

The Associated Press takes the opportunity of recording its thanks to the Congress officials for the courtesies extended to it. The services of the Telegraph Office are too valuable to be described. With the limited resources at its command, under the able guidance of Rao Sahib V. N. Pavagi, Superintendent of Telegraphs, the Office willingly and ungrudgingly exerted itself to the utmost of its capacity in dealing with the heavy traffic of press telegrams during the session. But for the willing co-operation of the Telegraph officials it would not have been possible for the long reports sent at such a quick succession.

SPINNING IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

NEGAPATAM BOARD'S RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

NAGAPATAM, July 1.

At a meeting of Negapatam Taluk Board held yesterday it was unanimously resolved that spinning should be introduced in all girls' schools under the control of the Board and that it should be made compulsory.

(Continued from column 5.)

tion, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to report that they are of opinion that the Scheme should not be abandoned but should be pushed through. As regards the details of the scheme referred to the Committee under Corporation Resolution No. 1938, dated the 19th May 1924, they will submit a further report after a scrutiny of the various items included therein.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Ranchhordas Gandhi moved an amendment that the Committee's report be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested not to proceed with the Trombay Scheme.

Mr. Gandhi said by removing the milch cattle stables to Trombay there will be a lack of supervision and greater adulterution of the milk.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai seconded the amendment and said some time ago they went in for a proposal to remove the stables to Palgarh, which he thought was a better place. An arrangement with the railway company for a special train service was all that was required to carry out this scheme.

Dr. J. V. Vora said Trombay is the most suitable place for this scheme.

The Commissioner then traced this question from 1919 and said a committee then appointed recommended the acquisition of 300 acres of land in the neighbourhood of Deonar for the erection of suitable milch stables. He thought no civilized countries in the world had their milch stables in the city. London had 20 miles away its milch stables, and so was the case with New York. He appreciated the difficulty of financing the scheme but he thought it was worth while.

The amendment was put to votes and was lost and the original proposition carried.

The Corporation was then adjourned till Thursday 3 p.m.

MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

TO BE REMOVED TO SUBURB.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola raised a point of order in regard to that day's meeting that the president had not obtained the approval of the majority of the House required by law to fix the time and date of the meeting. Before, however, Mr. Fazal elaborated his point the president ruled him out of order and the matter dropped there without further ado. The Corporation adopted the report of the Committee in regard to the Trombay Scheme that it should not be abondoned, but pushed through.

ELECTIONS AND PROCEDURE COMMITTEE REPORT

Consideration was given to a report of Elections and Procedure Committee of the Corporation regarding the right of individual councillors to send for files and papers in the Secretary's office. In the course of the report it was stated:

There are four principal divisions among the files which are maintained in the Secretary's office, viz:—

(1) Files of original papers which are placed before the Corporation and the Standing Committee after being printed or in original and the correspondence relating thereto, (2) files of papers which are under the consideration of the Committees of the Corporation and the Sub-Committees of the Committees and of the Standing Committee, (3) files of confidential communications addressed to the Corporation and the Standing Committee and the orders thereon by the respective bodies and (4) files of papers, including anonymous letters to the Secretary, relating to the conduct of his office staff. The Committee are also informed the report continued, that the usual practice is that the files of the first category are made available to any members of the Corporation who desire to see them, that the files of the second category are only available to the members of the respective Committees and Sub-Committees who are not supposed to make any official use of the information contained therein or publish it until the matter goes before the Corporation or the Standing Committee, that the files of the 3rd category are available for members of the respective bodies who are supposed to keep confidential the information contained therein and that the files of the 4th category are not available for any members. Though this has been the general practice departures have been made in some cases as a matter of courtesy and in other cases, where the Secretary had doubts, with the orders of the President or the Chairman as the case may be.

The Committee saw no reason to effect any change but recommended that in the event of any difference of opinion in these matters between the Secretary and any Councillor the decision of the president should be final.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved the adoption of the report.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said there were some youths in the Corporation who did not appreciate what they asked of the Corporation. The legal opinion was that after the deliberations of a Committee were over any member of the Corporation was entitled to see the file he was interested in. Some time ago, he asked for a certain file from the Secretary and it transpired that it was missing. He thought it was a matter in which the police should be moved to make an investigation.

President:—That matter is not before the Corporation. You may bring a separate resolution on the subject.

Dr. Sukhia:—I want to show what these democratic gentlemen propose without knowing anything about the subject.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman urged the House not to pay any attention to what Dr. Sukhia had said in a spirit of bravado. He objected to the recommendations of the Committee in the matter of confidential papers. It was a serious reflection, he submitted, on the members, who were excluded from getting information. He therefore moved an amendment that this part of the report be deleted.

Mr. B. T. Desai seconded the amendment and said Dr. Sukhia had run down the young members of the Corporation. He (speaker) however thought that though Dr. Sukhia had been on the Corporation for many years, those years had been wasted. "Dr. Sukhia, he said, had committed many mistakes and several things had happened concerning him in the past, which would be dealt with at the proper place and time. He hoped Dr. Sukhia would be more sober in future.

Mr. A. M. Khan said there were certain institutions including the House of Commons where certain papers were not available for all members.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said Mr. Nariman's amendment was a tall order and he was afraid not even legal.

Only eight members having voted for the amendment it was declared lost and the original proposition was carried.

POINT OF ORDER.

At this stage Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola raised a point of order.

President:—What is your point of order about?

Mr. Fazal:—In connection with the calling of to-day's meeting.

President:—I cannot allow it at the present stage of the meeting.

Mr. Fazal:—I want to draw your attention at this stage.

President:—Do you want to move the adjournment of the House?

Mr. Fazal:—I would, if necessary.

The President ruled Mr. Fazal out of order.

TROMBAY SCHEME.

The Sanitary Measure Committee of the Corporation in reporting on the question whether the scheme for the creation of a centre at Trombay for the location of all new milch cattle stables should be abandoned, stated:—

After careful consideration of the ques-

(Continued in column 4.)

LATEST CABLES.

ANTHRAX COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, July 1.

Geneva.—The Anthrax Committee of the International Labour Conference has drawn up its report recommending disinfection of hair, horns and hoofs for industrial purposes, but without rendering hair and wool used for textiles. A minority report which is understood to be supported by the British Delegation opposes this omission.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT OF CONTROL COMMISSION

LONDON, July 1.

Paris.—The Cabinet has appointed General Walch to be President of the Control Commission at Berlin and replaced General Nollet. It has also decided to replace on the active list General Sarrani, former Commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies in the Near East.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICANS' 2ND INNINGS

LONDON, July 1.

Brilliant weather favoured the third day of the second Test Match at Lords to-day, though the attendance was comparatively small. The wicket showed little signs of wearing. The play at the start was very quiet. The batsmen were tempted by every device but they maintained a most stolid defence. A century appeared after the innings had lasted two hours and forty six minutes. Commaille was batting for two hours and five minutes and Nourse for fifty minutes.

Score at lunch time:—

SOUTH AFRICA—2ND INNINGS.

Deane c Sutcliffe, b Hearne	24
Commaille, l-b-w, b Tyldesley	37
Susskind not out	23
Nourse, l-b-w, b Gilligan	11
Taylor, not out	8
Extras	13
Total (for three wkts)	116

—Reuter.

INDIAN TEAM BEATEN AT WIMBLEDON

LONDON, July 1.

At Wimbledon to-day Tyldesley and Masterman beat Sleem and Jacob in the third round of the Men's Doubles 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.—Reuter.

AMERICAN ENTERS SEMI-FINAL

LONDON, July 1.

In the first Centre Court at Wimbledon today American Williams entered the semi-final defeating in the fifth round of the Men's Singles the last remaining Britisher Kingscote by 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.—Reuter.

THE GERMAN REPLY.

LONDON CONSIDERS SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, July 1.

Well-informed circles in London consider the German reply as satisfactory though it seems impossible to agree to the proposal that the work of control should finish by September 30th.—Reuter.

THE FIRST VERSION REVISED

LONDON, July 1

Paris.—According to the "Echo-de-Paris" the first version of the text of the German reply to the Allied note handed over to the French Charge-d-affaires at Berlin contained three reservations mentioned in a forecast. The French Charge-d-Affaires immediately declared that they were unacceptable and subsequently D'Abernon supported his protest and the experts in Paris urged that the reply should be rejected. The German Government then revised the note without mentioning the reservations.—Reuter.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

LONDON, July 1.

The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire opened at Guild Hall, Lord Derby presiding. Mr. Thomas welcomed the two hundred delegates. He denounced class-hatred and urged that co-operation between labour and capital and a spirit of self-sacrifice would solve the Empire's problems. The Congress passed a unanimous resolution urging the re-establishment of penny postage all over the Empire. The New Zealand delegate said, results of the restoration of penny postage in New Zealand were most satisfactory.—Reuter.

ABBOTT INTERVIEWS OLIVIER

LONDON, July 1.

Mr. J. H. Abbott had a lengthy interview with Lord Olivier at the India Office yesterday.—Reuter.

An Ahmedabal message of July 1, states: Captain Aaron Joseph, I.M.S., (Retired), son of Dr. Joseph Benjamin died last night at the early age of 37 years from disseminated sclerosis (?) contracted while on field service at Jericho (Palestine). He was in receipt of three war medals with two clasps. He was present at the battle of Kantara and other places. The funeral was largely attended by members of other communities also. Great sympathy is felt for Dr. Benjamin.—A.P.

ECHO OF DHARWAR SHOOTING.

(Continued from page 7.)

ing at the fabrication of false evidence in the police inquiry into the said riot, or

2. That there were strong grounds for believing that the plaintiff in the discharge of such duties was actively helping in or conniving at such fabrication.

7. By reason of the premises the plaintiff has been greatly injured in his reputation and has been brought into public odium.

8. Hereto annexed and collectively marked A are complete copies of the articles in which the words referred to in para 4 hereof are contained, a complete copy of what purports to be the report of a speech in which the words referred to in paragraph 5 hereof are contained and a complete copy of what purports to be the reproduction of a telegram in which the words referred to in paragraph 6 hereof are contained.

9. The plaintiff will rely on the documents a list whereof is hereto annexed and marked B.

10. The cause of action has arisen and the registered office of the 1st defendant is in Bombay, and the 2nd defendant resides in Bombay.

The plaintiff accordingly prays:—

(a) That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff rupees 1 lakh as damage.

(b) That the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

(c) That the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

ANNEXTURES.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
MONDAY, July 11, 1921.
THE DHARWAR AFFAIR.

The communique issued by the Government of Bombay on Friday regarding the Dharwar tragedy has, we have no doubt, caused astonishment among all right-minded persons and has shaken their faith in the earnestness of the desire of Sir George Lloyd's Government to vindicate justice. The communique has been issued to controvert the statements published by the President of Dharwar District Congress Committee and Government contends that as several articles have been made and as the facts in connection with the disturbance will be in due course the subject of judicial enquiry the publication of statements likely to prejudice the course of such enquiry as undesirable and proceed to state that as, however, allegations to the above effect have been made Government think it proper to intimate that the information before them indicates that they are entirely unwarranted. We confess we were not prepared for such a specious plea emanating from a Government presided over by Sir George Lloyd. The real issue is entirely ignored, and the real issue is that before the usual judicial enquiry is instituted an impartial commission must enquire into the circumstances precedent as well as subsequent to the firing, and investigate the relative truth of the two entirely contradictory versions of all the incidents connected with the tragedy. It is a Commission of this character which alone, by ascertaining the truth, can secure the vindication of justice and bring to book the real culprits whether official or non-official. The information before the Government is the information supplied to them by the local officials. Not only has the truth of that information been publicly challenged by the most representative and influential body in the District but allegations of a grave character have been made by the same body against the officials themselves. In view of these allegations what would a Government which had any regard for justice do? It would at once accede to the appeal to stop the investigation proceedings being conducted by officials who themselves stand charged before the bar of public opinion. Instead of doing this right and proper thing the Government of Sir George Lloyd expect the public to await the outcome of a judicial enquiry whose finding will largely be based on the evidence supplied and manipulated by these local officials. We warn Government that the public will not be satisfied that justice will be done by such a judicial enquiry. In view of the statements published by the Congress Committee and above all of the allegations against the local officials nothing less than the suspension of the latter and the immediate appointment of an independent commission of enquiry commanding the confidence of the people, with power to investigate the conduct of the officials as well as of the people, will satisfy them. Government may of course make a fetish of prestige and flout public opinion and provide a grim commentary on the Viceroy's latest obiter dictum that the prestige of Government must depend for its existence upon justice, which is the foundation of the influence and authority of Government. By so doing they will provide another tragic proof of the fact that a Government whose Cabinet claims five Indians out of the seven members is as far from being responsible to public opinion and jealous for the public interests as ever. On the Indian members of the Government especially rests heavy responsibility. The Dharwar tragedy is a test of their sincerity and their ability to serve their country at a pinch.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
TUESDAY, July 12th, 1921.
THE DHARWAR AFFAIR.

The District Magistrate at Dharwar has so our special Representative informs us described the Bombay Chronicle as "the enemy". No greater compliment was ever paid to any Newspaper. We hope that we shall always and by all men be regarded as the enemy of oppresion and injustice of the kind which, if report speaks truly, has been taking place at Dharwar with the approval and connivance of this District Magistrate. We are not the enemy of Sir George Lloyd's Government. We have paid our tribute more than once to its enlightenment and wisdom as compared with other Governments in India, and we are not the enemy of any Government Official. Our position is quite clear in this case. It is that of advocate of the right of Indians and of India to the same standard of Justice which is applied to other subjects and dominions of the King-Emperor. What we have observed in India of the arbitrary action of British Officials and their Indian Police myrmidons fills us with disgust especially in view of the professions which have been and are being made in higher quarters of a new benevolent attitude towards Indian aspirations. The objectionable examples had been rare, almost non-existent, in the Bombay Presidency, Sindh being excepted, till the last few weeks when two most glaring cases have occurred on one of which we are unable now to comment since it is sub-judice. The Dharwar Affair is a case for special inquiry; yet it is being left to the management and manipulation of the local officials whom the public voice proclaims to be the actual criminals. They may or may not be that, but it is obviously impolitic, in the present state of public opinion, that the function of denunciation and arrest of persons in connection with the horrible affair should be entrusted to them. That the sub-inspector of police who fired upon a crowd of people without an order from a Magistrate (so far as we know) should still be swaggering about Dharwar and apparently taking a leading part in the denunciations and intimidations which are going on there is in itself enough to damn the District Magistrate in our opinion and to throw doubt on his impartiality. For his own sake and for the sake of the reputation of Sir George Lloyd's Government for comparative enlightenment this District Magistrate whose zeal against the Khilafat and the Non-co-operation movements has led him into a position disgraceful to the Government he represents and to the name of Englihman ought at once to be suspended with all his underlings, and detained at Dharwar or elsewhere until an impartial inquiry has been held. And we cannot doubt but that this will be done and the so-called inquiry being held at present will be quashed peremptorily, when H. E. the Governor becomes aware of what is going on at Dharwar.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE, 13TH JULY 1921.
CRUSADE AGAINST DRINK.
"Give up Trade Now and Immediately."
MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO STOP TRAFFIC.
Anxious Queries of the Traders.
Will Money be Refunded by Government?
ASSURANCE BY LIQUOR SELLERS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Liquor shop-keepers of Bombay at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday morning. The majority of the audience was Parsi. But there were some Bhandari Shop keepers also present. At the outset Mr. Gandhi asked the liquor merchants to give up the trade which was running the people of India and sapping their growth. He spoke strongly against any sort of violence on the part of the pickets both against the shop-keepers and their prospective customers. He said he would only lead the movement so long as it was non-violent, but once it became violent he would give up the leadership and retire to the Himalayas. The shop-keepers themselves showed their willingness to close their shops, provided they were refunded their License fees for the months they would have to close their shops. They had no objection to non-violent picketing, but they took strong objection to any violence or abuse on the part of the pickets. In the end Mr. Gandhi said they would draw up a manifesto signifying their assent to close their shops and asking the Government to return their license fees. The picketing of shops would be temporarily suspended for the purpose of picketing the foreign cloth shops. Once that was accomplished the liquor trade would be attacked. In the meanwhile the merchants were to consider what they should do in the way of taking up other trades for their maintenance.

There was a great deal of cordiality throughout the meeting and while the merchants appealed to Mr. Gandhi to suspend the movement or to get back their money from the Government they showed the utmost respect towards him. What they felt most was the charge of dishonesty levelled against them by Mahatma Gandhi and they appealed to him to withdraw that word. But Mr. Gandhi was unwilling to do so as he said he did not call all of them dishonest, but only some there were who must be called by that term. In spite of this he was given an ovation both on arrival and on his leaving the meeting and he gained the object which he had in view namely that of getting an assurance from the merchants that they were willing to give up trading in liquor.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi said, since he had returned to Bombay he had realised the position of liquor contractors and he had been thinking what he should advise the Provincial Congress Committee and also the liquor merchants. He had been thinking deeply over these things and he felt much for the liquor merchants who were earning their livelihood by means of selling liquor to the people. Mr. B. F. Bharucha had supplied him with facts and figures in this regard and many Parsi brethren had also written to him both anonymously and in their own names. He knew from all these what the actual position in the City was with regard to this trade. He wished to tell them that even if there were only a dozen or so bad men among the small Parsi Community of 80,000 they would hurt it while even if there were five or seven lakhs among the Hindus and Moslems they would not be so glaringly prominent. That was always the case in this world. So while the few Parsi liquor shop-keepers had come into notoriety others were forgotten. The example of the Parsi liquor dealers was very prominently before the Country. At the Excelsior Theatre he told his Parsi friends that they would be able to set an example to the whole country by their noble conduct. Therefore he was deeply sorry that so many people among the Parsi were earning their livelihood by selling liquor to the public and he thought it was a great discredit to them. He was also sorry that so many widows had to maintain themselves by selling liquor. In his opinion it was better for these women to break stones or even beg their food than to sell liquor to the people.

DUTY OF RICH MEN.

If he had the means of a Petit or Tata, he would have fallen at the feet of these Parsi widows and begged of them to give up this trade and take as much money as they liked. He would have been too glad to look after them. If he had any money at his disposal the first use he would make of it would be to offer it to his Parsi sisters and brothers and ask them to give up the liquor trade. Some of his Parsi friends had told him that they could not give up their daily glass of liquor; some had told him that the Parsi religion had prohibited drinking while others told him that it has permitted them to drink liquor. His heart however was full of sorrow for his Parsi sisters whether their religion permitted drinking or not. If the poison of liquor selling continued long, it was enough to destroy a small community like theirs.

DANGER TO PARSI COMMUNITY.

His Parsi friends must have heard of Sri Krishna and his prophecy in regard to the Yadavas who numbered Lakhs and even more. Sri Krishna had told them that if they drank and committed adultery the whole tribe would disappear for ever from the face of the earth. And what was there left now of the powerful Yadavas was not adultery a handy companion or drink? He knew from his experience in South Africa what sort of people these liquor sellers and buyers were. Those who sold liquor had to descend to the level of the drunkards and their mentality was almost alike. The sellers had to be friends with the drunkards and then be on the same level of mentality. He had much experience of these things and he was only telling them what he had actually seen all over the country. He was also of opinion that those who sold liquor could not be honest. He was not only addressing his Parsi brethren, but also Bhandaris who had written to him that they were ruined and that they would give up the trade gradually in about 20 or 25 years. Was it possible for this country to wait till then? What did it avail to the country for a thief or an adulterer to any that he would give up his vice in a few days. If the Parsis did not give up this traffic at once they would injure their community and their country. They must not take into consideration the apparent prosperity which they had gained by following the liquor trade. He would appeal to his Parsi friends to look after the Parsi widows whatever it might cost them, or however great sacrifice it might entail. It was better for them to do any honest thing than get rich at the expense of vast majority of the people.

DHARWAR ATROCITIES.

As for picketing it never thought it could be permanently stopped. He had horrow of bloodshed. But he was prepared to take every risk in order that the drink evil could be arrested so long as the pickets did not do violence. He was indifferent what the Government did. He knew what had happened in Dharwar. He was sure the people has not erred as at Malegaon. He was shocked to hear that Mr. Painter was to be sent to Ahmedabad a Collector who was guilty apparently of having connived at the murder of innocent men. Mr. Painter if he dared to go to Ahmedabad would find his hands full. He would have to murder in Ahmedabad innocent boys and girls in order to stop picketing. It was an insult to the people of Gujarat to send an official like Mr. Painter to Gujarat.

Mr. Gandhi then gave his experience in Durban about picketing when boys of 14 or 15 did their duty without fear or favour, inspite of tremendous odds against them. Not a single soul was allowed to go unchallenged to the registration office to register himself. Never was any violence used by their youngmen.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF PICKETING.

He was for wholesale picketing all over the country, he was aware however of the defects which now existed in the system. He knew what bad men had got in as pickets. He had therefore suggested that picketing in Bombay only might be suspended till the end of the month so that it might be better organised and cover the whole of Bombay. Moreover all hands were required for organising boycott of foreign cloth by the 1st of August. But the final decision rested with the Congress Committee. He was not the autocrat that he was made out to be by the "Praja Mitra." It was not possible for him to order the 32 crores of people what they should do; he could only give advice and guidance. In the meantime it was for the liquor merchants to look about and consider what they should do in the matter of their business; they should consider whether they could not take up any other profession and give up this selling of liquor. Dharwar incident had tainted the liquor they sold with innocent blood. He was convinced that the pickets in Dharwar had not done anything; they had not assaulted anybody; that the charges which were brought against them were unfounded and he was firmly convinced that the Police were in connivance with the liquor contractors, he laid the responsibility as much on the liquor dealers as on the officials.

DEMAND LICENSE FEES BACK.

He expested greater things from the Parsi community on account of their nobility, their knowledge and their courage. They knew what an insolent Collector had done there in Dharwar. He was sure that picketing would achieve the object he had in view but it possible he wanted it to be done without doing that. The contractors would tell him that they had already paid the Government for their licenses. What they had given to Government they could easily get back from them. If they were all determined to get back the aomunts they had paid, he was sure they would succeed in their object. They could apply to Government to return the amount they had paid, as they were non-co-operators and if they did not succeed they could resort to other measures. If India did not get Swaraj by September or even December let the Parsi contractors consider that the money which they had given to Government would be lying to their credit with the future Government. He would assure them they would lose their money.

NEED FOR SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE.

But, were they after all such poor people that they could not afford losing the sums? Only the day before he had received a letter from a Parsi liquor seller to say that they were not such poor people as was tried to be made out. Even the widows were not poor and they had a lot of money with them and he believed it. From his personal experience he knew that they were not poor and that they would not be thrown into the streets if they gave up selling liquor to the people. He would ask them not to be thrown into the streets if they gave up selling liquor to the people. He would ask them not to be timid and be afraid of the consequences, but to stand erect as bold men and women. He wanted the Parsis to be with the nation in demanding equality of status. Ttey could no longer brook any sort of subordination. Some people had told him that some of them had been in the trade for more than 20 years and how was it possible for them to give up the business now? They must however consider the situation calmly and come to a definite decision on the matter. He himself had given some thought to the problem and he felt that as they were not poor men they could easily take up any other profession they liked. He requested them to form a committee and then consider what they should do in the matter, but never to give up hope. Let them take up other professions and trades and see whether they could not prosper as easily as in the liquor trade. But in the first place it was their duty to give up the liquor trade now and immediately. Unless they were prepared to sacrifice some thing for their country, they would never be able to defend their liberty and get Swaraj. Only by means of sacrifice could they be fit for Swaraj and full liberty. They must depend on their own ability and they must have confidence in themselves. Even the English Nation had come to the fore by their self-confidence and he appealed to them not to lose hope but to have faith in themselves. He earnestly prayed God that he would give them the wisdom to make the sacrifice demanded of them.

Mr. Gandhi then said he would answer any questions that might be put to him by the merchants.

The "Bombay Chronicle," July 18th, 1921.
DHARWAR TRAGEDY.
Investigation a Mere Farce.
PRAYER OF 28 ACCUSED.
To Disallow Officials Concerned from Enquiring.

We understand that the following telegram has been sent by Mr. R. P. Karandiker, High Court Pleader, Satara, who sent to Dharwar on the 15th instant.

THE TELEGRAM.

To H. E. The Rt. Hon. The Governor in Council, Bombay.

"Your Gracious Excellency,

I arrived Dharwar this morning. Saw some of 28 undertrial prisoners, Dharwar Jail. They handed over to me for transmission signed writing countersigned by Superintendent Jail Mr. Reid containing the following:—

We the 28 accused being really conscious of our innocence and quite willing to stand fair trial strongly protest against no action being taken as yet to withdraw investigation of alleged Dharwar riots from the District Superintendent of Police and his subordinates who, we have strong grounds to believe have been fabricating and continue to fabricate false evidence mainly to save themselves and justify their illegal and unwarranted firing by involving scores of innocent peaceful and respectable citizens indiscriminately. The investigation as at present conducted by persons whom we allege to be guilty of murder, with the connivance, if not with the active help of the District Magistrate would be a mere farce, and has the appearance of striking horror into and making an impression upon the people.

We earnestly pray that the District Superintendent and his entire staff be withdrawn altogether from taking part in investigation. We further pray that sub-Inspector Shivlingappa who is at the bottom of the whole affair and the District Superintendent of Police should be removed from this District.

We trust and pray that the bogey of prestige would not hinder justice which emphatically require that local police be immediately withdrawn completely from investigation and investigation hitherto conducted be set aside.

(Here is the signature of 28 persons).

SIGNATURES:

The Signatures above referred to in the telegram are as follows:—

1. R R Divakar. 2. G G Guttal; 3. M. S. Kamlapur; 4. T K Joshi. 5. Anant Shrinivas Dabde (in Canarese); 6. K H Mudvedkar; 7. V R Mudvedkar; 8. Shalambhat Khandbhat Narandra (in Canarese); 9. Madhav Krishna Kulkeri (in Canarese); 10. M. B. Kabbur; 11. D V Herlekar; 12. H R Desai; 13. Harsing Narayanrao Bhise (in Canarese); 14. Wamanrao D. Jathar. 15. Abdullakh Khalasi (in Canarese); 16. Modinsab (Durji) (in Canarese); 17. Mahamedsaheb Sondagar (in Canarese); 18 Abdulkhadar vd. Khadarshab Attar (in Canarese); 19. Mahamed Husan vd. Khadar Modin (in Canarese) Sondagar; 20. Raidurg. 21. Abdul Rahiman Abdul Kadar (in Urdu); 22. Mark Madrasab Husab Tiwari; 23. Sultan Saheb Master (in Uddu); 24. Abdulla vd. Imamhusen (in Canarese); 25. Abdul Khadar (in Canarese); 26. Usmansab Mulla Bettigeri (in Canarese); 27. K B Hosker; 28. Gopal Bhondrao Deshpande.

DEFENDANTS' WRITTEN STATEMENTS.

1. The Defendants admit the statements contained in para 1 and 2 of the Plaint.

2. Referring to para 3 of the Plaint the Defendants admit that the Police fired upon certain persons at Dharwar on the 1st July, 1921, and that three persons were killed, but they do not admit that a riot took place at that place on that day in the course of which such firing became necessary. The Defendants admit that an investigation was held by the Police as to the events that happened at that place on that day.

3. Referring to para 4 of the Plaint the words there set out as having been published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th July, 1921, formed part of a leading article to the whole of which the Defendants will crave leave to refer when produced. The words set out as having been published on the 12th July, 1921, were the whole of a leading article. So far as the said words consist of allegations of fact they are true in substance and in fact; in so far as they consist of expressions of opinion they are fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts which are matters of public interest, namely:—The conduct of the public officials in relation to the firing by the police upon the people at Dharwar and the desirability of an independent enquiry into that event in view of the fact that public allegations had been made that such firing was not justified and that the investigations which were being conducted by the Police were not being conducted fairly and in view also of the fact that the persons making and controlling such investigations were interested to show that their said actions were justified and proper.

4. With further reference to para 4 of the Plaint the Defendants deny that the said words were written or published with the meanings alleged in the said para or any of them or that they bear or were understood to bear or were capable of bearing those meanings or any of them. The Defendants say that without the alleged meanings the said words are no libel.

5. Referring to para 5 of the Plaint the words therein set out formed part of a fair and accurate report published in the said newspaper of the proceedings of a public meeting *bona fide* and lawfully held on the 12th July, 1921, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya at Bombay for the purpose of discussing matters of public concern, and amongst others a question was raised at the said meeting as to the desirability of appointing to Ahmedabad a public official who had been concerned with the said events at Dharwar and whose conduct in connection therewith had not been investigated although allegations had been made publicly against the propriety of such conduct. The said report was published without malice and the said publication was for the public benefit. The Defendants say that the publication of the said words as forming part of the said report was privileged. The Defendants deny that the said words were written or published with the meaning alleged in the said para. The Defendants say that without such meaning the said words were no libel.

6. Referring to para 6 of the Plaint the Defendants say that the words therein set out form part of a petition which was sent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay by twenty-eight persons who were accused of crimes in connection with the said events at Dharwar. The said words were an accurate reproduction of the words of the said telegram. The Defendants say that the said words were a fair and accurate report of the petition and that they were published without malice and that the said petition was a matter of public concern and interest and that the said publication was for the public benefit and was privileged. The Defendants deny that the said words were written or published with the meanings alleged in the said paragraph or that they bear or were capable of bearing those meanings or any of them and the Defendants say further that the said words without such meanings were no libel.

7. Referring to para 7 of the Plaint the Defendants deny that the Plaintiff has been injured greatly or at all in his reputation and that he has been brought into public odium and that he has suffered any damages by reason of the publication of the words set out in the Plaint or any of them. Since the dates of the said publication the Plaintiff who was at that time District Magistrate has been promoted to the rank and emoluments of a Commissioner and is now occupying the appointment of the Commissioner of the Central Division.

8. The Defendants deny that the Plaintiff is entitled to the damages claimed or any other damages or relief.

9. Hereto annexed is a list of the documents upon which the Defendants will rely.

MR. PICKTHALL'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

1. This Defendant admits the statements contained in paras 1 and 2 (a) of the Plaint.

2. With reference to the allegations made in the remaining paras of the Plaint this Defendant adopts and repeats the written statement filed by the 1st Defendant herein.

3. This Defendant will rely on the documents a list whereof is hereto annexed.

ISSUES.

The following are the issues:—

1. Did a riot take place at Dharwar on the 1st July, 1921, in the course of which it became necessary for the Police to fire at the rioters?

2. Were the statements of fact contained in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th July, 1921, referred to in para 4 of the Plaint generally and in particular as follows true in substance and in fact:—

(a) that the information before the Government was the information supplied to them by the local officials.

(b) that the truth of that information had been publicly challenged by the most representative and influential body in the District.

(c) that the allegations of a grave character had been made by that body against the officials.

3. Were the facts referred to in Issue 2 matters of public interest?

4. Were the expressions of opinion contained in the passages from the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th July, 1921, set out in para 4 of the Plaint fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts?

5. Were the statements of fact contained in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 12th July, 1921, referred to in para 4 of the Plaint generally and in particular as follows true in substance and in fact:—

(a) that the inquiry into the Dharwar affair was being left to the management and manipulation of the local officials.

(b) that the public voice proclaimed the local officials to be the actual criminals.

(c) that the Dharwar affair was a horrible affair.

(d) that the sub-inspector of Police fired on the crowd of people without warning.

(e) that the sub-inspector of Police fired on the crowd of people without (so far as the defendants knew) an order from a Magistrate.

(f) that the sub-inspector of Police was apparently taking a leading part in denouncing and intimidating persons in Dharwar in connection with the said Dharwar affair.

6. Were the facts referred to in Issue 5 matters of public interest?

7. Were the expressions of opinion contained in the passage from the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 12th July, 1921, set out in para 4 of the Plaint fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts?

8. Were the words set out in para 4 of the Plaint written and published with the meaning alleged in the said para or any of such meanings?

9. Did the said words bear or were they capable of bearing the said meanings or any of them?

10. Did the said words constitute a libel without such meanings?

10A. I. Did the words set out in paragraph 5 of the Plaint form part of a report of the proceedings of a public meeting bona-fide and lawfully held on the 12th July 1921 in Bombay for the purpose of discussing matters of public concern as stated in paragraph 5, of the Written Statement?

II. Was the said Report published without malice?

III. Was the said report a matter of public concern and interest?

IV. Was the said report privileged?

V. Were the words set out in para 5 of the Plaint, written and published with the meanings alleged in the Plaint?

VI. Did the said words bear or were they capable of bearing the said meanings or any of them?

VII. Did the said words constitute a libel without such meanings?

11. Did the words set out in para 6 of the Plaint form part of a petition sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay as stated in para 6 of the 1st defendant's written statement?

12. Did the said words referred to in para 6 of the Plaint form part of a fair and accurate report of the said petition?

13. Was the said petition a matter of public concern and interest?

14. Was the said report published without malice?

15. Was the said report privileged?

16. Were the words set out in para 6 of the Plaint written and published with the meanings alleged in the said para or any of such meanings?

17. Did the said words bear or were they capable of bearing the said meanings or any of them?

18. Did the said words constitute a libel without such meanings?

19. Has the plaintiff been injured greatly or at all in his reputation as has he been brought into public odium as alleged in para 7 of the Plaint?

20. What damage if any has the plaintiff suffered?

21. To what relief if any is the plaintiff entitled as against the defendants respectively?

VEN-YUSA for the Outdoor Girl

The out-door girl is distinguished by the clearness and sweetness of her skin and complexion. She has learned the art of always "looking nice" by adopting the Ven-Yusa habit.

Ven-Yusa is a new beauty aid possessing rare properties never found in other face creams. *In effect Ven-Yusa gives the skin a bath of pure revitalizing oxygen.*

When excessive heat, pore-choking dust, or over-exertion spoil your looks, Ven-Yusa will freshen and cool the heated skin and prevent or remove sunburn, chafing, tan and freckles.

VEN-YUSA Face Cream is obtainable in dainty opal jars, Price Re. One from all good-class chemists, hairdressers and perfumers.

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The fact cannot be controverted that there are indeed both stagnation and retrogression in the country's resolution to use goods made in our own land. The report of the Khadi Board that was out recently gave a very sad picture of India's preparedness to shoulder the arduous task of making Khaddar the common apparel of the country. On the other hand, Mahatma Gandhi has acceptably shown to the country the one declared path to Swaraj, viz., the compulsory usage of Khaddar and articles made in our own country for the common purposes of life. He has now advisedly gone a very essential step further, viz. that each member of the All-India Congress Committee must necessarily spin for at least a very short time per day which is an indication to the fact that all declared members of the Congress if they accept the Mahatma's programme as the only means to national redemption should spin for a short time every day without the blemish of hypocrisy being attached to them. It cannot be gainsaid that a very large majority of our people have still not understood, it is to be regretted, the underlying value of patriotism which is inspired by the use of articles of national manufacture. Indeed, the Mahatma's personal magnetism having temporarily been suspended due to his incarceration in the Yeroda jail, the present unhappy and saddening result faces the country, but one doubts very much even if he resumed his rigorous campaign in favour of Khaddar it would equally quickly now catch the political fancy of the people. This attitude may be considered disappointing, but the fault lies more with the leaders than with the masses. It may be recalled that at the Town Hall meeting on the question of Kenya though there were united protestations made by our stalwart politicians against the maltreatment of Indians yet the most deplorable event of the night was that the professions of these politicians did not harmonize with their actions. As long as such platform deceptions endure it is impossible that any resolution ousting the foreign trades from the Indian market will ever be possible. India is economically more enslaved than any other way and to disenchain herself from the tightened shackles of foreign trade and manufacture needs a considerable amount of dynamic power in the leaders of the country. The ways of Swaraj do not lie along rosy paths. They are fraught with thorns and stones and we as a nation cannot go along them till our character is hardened into that vigour which will enable us to wear as little clothing as possible because it is not our own cotton manufacture just as Mahatma Gandhi is doing in his own way. In all our national efforts our leaders have played a despondent part. The confirmation of the Corporation's resolution has given a further trial to the country's strength to elbow out foreign goods from Indian market and sincerely trust every nationalist leader will endeavour to effectually boycott all articles of foreign-make from his own household.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

M. N. ROY.

(Continued from page 8.)

sional revolutionist. He had severed all connections with his family, neglected his studies and failed to learn anything enabling him to earn the orthodox honest living. He was temperamentally unfit or constitutionally unwilling to take a job as a clerk. He had thrown himself into the insurrectionary cause up to the neck. But now Sec. 110 I.P.C. deprived him of his regular occupation as an insurgent, and he had to take a situation in a hotel in Calcutta in order to get something to eat. Here, within a month, the police got on to him, and he was lodged in the Alipore Central Jail in connection with a charge which (after several months) grew into a first-class conspiracy case. Forty-five accused were placed on trial for "waging war against the King." Over a year spent in jail (of which nine months were in solitary confinement), gave to the affair a serious aspect. The organising genius of this round-up was an Indian officer named Shams-ul-Alam. A young zealot set himself the task of assassinating this officer, of course sacrificing his own life in the process. The Englishman who succeeded Shams-ul-Alam had not the skill of the latter in coaching an approver. The approver broke down in cross-examination, and the Special Tribunal of the Calcutta High Court, presided over by the Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins dismissed the case. Thus Bhattacharya, who was a first-rate accused, dedicated to imprisonment for life, secure at an immediate release.

I pause for a moment to ask whether this case is the totally inadequate basis for the rumour that Roy was an approver, or informer? It would indeed be the acme of irony if a man, whose liberty was then at the mercy of an informer, should be accused of being that informer!

On the "Suspect List."

Out of jail came Bhattacharya, more religious than ever,—but with glimpses of political principles. In jail the accused had discussed new models and methods of organisation. Here they talked with the great insurgent Jatin Mukherji, who became eventually the leader of an abortive insurrection in 1915 and was killed in a fight with the police. I call it a fight, but the force consisted of Mukherji with five boys on the one side, and about 200 armed police on the other. Bhattacharya was concerned in the preparation for this insurrection and tried to carry the work along after Mukherji's death.

The police did not accept the view of the High Court as to Bhattacharya's innocence, so they kept him and others of his fellow-prisoners on the "suspect list", which placed them under the surveillance of four policemen every minute of the day and night. This continued for two years when he escaped arrest, and started another two years of dodging the police. From 1913 to the middle of 1915, his activities required him to travel all over the country. Once he left the country (illegally of course) and returned after three months in the same way. After extensive travelling, he at last left India again, with every intention of returning. The reasons of his leaving, and of his never returning, may be deduced from the following facts.

The inactivity which had followed the prosecutions of 1908-9 and the Morley-Minto Reforms, had by now come to an end, and the insurrectionists succeeded in "getting a move on." The Great War arrived. At first a majority favoured the suspension of all insurrectionary activities; but at last the activist minority got the upper hand.

In the midst of all this, a large sum of money belonging to an English firm was stolen in broad daylight in the centre of Calcutta. The "dacoits" used a motor car. The police linked up Bhattacharya and the dacoity, and arrested him. Quite unexpectedly he was allowed bail in the sum of Rs. 10,000. With the consent of his comrades Bhattacharya "jumped his bail." Otherwise, it was believed, a sojourn of twenty years in the Andamans was a foregone conclusion. This idea was supported by the order for his re-arrest two days later.

Escape from India.

An insurrection, of which some records are to be read in the Rowlatt Report (Sedition Committee Report), failed and its failure made it useless and impossible for Bhattacharya to return to India. Useless, because the failure had left a complete vacuum in affairs, and impossible because he could not return without being re-arrested on new charges of dacoity that had since been brought.

Merely to escape was not easy. He escaped as a sailor: got into differences with the authorities in the Philippines; crossed over to Japan, and was put under surveillance with a view to deportation. He escaped to China by a rather unorthodox route, intending to take refuge in one of the foreign concessions at Tientsin. The Japanese police, however, had got their work in, and at the railway station he found two Englishmen awaiting him. The incidents connected with this adventure are best told in his own words:

"I was informed by the two jolly Englishmen that one of them was the Chief of the British Police, and they invited me to a chat in the Police station (the railway station was on Russian Concession). Once more I resigned myself to fate and followed the officers. For several hours I was interrogated and was finally locked-up. I saw through a window the Sikh guards relieved by bluejackets with bayonets fixed. In the morning I was hauled before the Consul-General, who in China exercises the functions of a magistrate and a judge. I found the old man in a rather genial mood. I managed to talk him over. To the visible chagrin of the police Chief I was ordered to be released, with a paternal injunction not to mix up with the seditionists, many of whom were there (in China). Of course, I swore—and I almost exhausted the geniality of the Consul-General, by asking him for a passport so that I could travel unmolested. He said he did not know I was a British subject, despite the fact that he (the British Consul-General) had arrested me.

"In half an hour I was safely out of his Majesty's domains and took refuge in the adjacent Austrian Concession. Although attempts were made to kidnap me, I got off. I travelled in China up to the N. E. frontiers of India. I took a part in the Yunan Revolution of December 1915. In China I came in close contact with the Germans, and saw through their pretended friendship with Indians. It was in China that I really began first to understand politics, and to acquire a good deal of knowledge about international affairs. I could now earn my living by writing for the Press. I was, however, far off from Socialism yet."

Bhattacharya now found it necessary to go to America. He managed to cross the Pacific "somehow". His pro-German sentiments, which had already suffered a shock in contact with the Teuton, disappeared and began to be replaced by views of a Socialistic tendency. Ten months in the United States helped him to learn of things that did not enter into the insurrectionary philosophy of India. Very rapidly, too, he learnt to dilute the American brand of philosophy with an acute perception of the mockery of "democracy." In this he was greatly assisted by the attitude of America just previous to her entry into the war. After a few months he was already in a position to expose the economic causes of Imperialism.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

INDIA AND AMERICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am certainly getting a lot of mail from India since you published my offer to get free of my deafness and other diseases by prayer, and I must say that the Indians have a more thorough command of the King's English than many Americans, for they are mostly all native Indians who answer me, and their English is good and many times *perfect*.

I am in earnest in offering $5,00.00 for the *restoration* of my hearing by prayer, or by any other means save by physicians, or scientific processes, for since I lost my hearing I have paid $10,000.00 to Christian Science practitioners, and other divine healers, and never got my hearing back. I would like to get it back, and would like to get thoroughly well for a sick person is no use to any one, but neither Christian Science, Materia Medica or any means known to me has ever been able to make me a hearing man again. This is bad, and I have been at the various health resorts and find no cure, only sham cures, and these kind of cures I do not want, but I do want a real honest to goodness cure. Speaking trumpets, ear drums, ear phones, electrical devices, and other means of artificial hearing are *good* for those who hear poorly, but are no good for those with ruptured ear drums, and lip reading is impossible for me to learn. I have tried everything in the scientific realm, and everything in the religious realm, and have experienced no help, and if there is any help I want to get it. I will gladly do just what I claim, and will be glad to part with some real money, for actual cures. Many of your Indian people are wonderful in slight of hand performances, in all kinds of magic, and they do better than the American or English people in making mangoes, and trees grow on stages, and then making them vanish, and getting into trunks, tied, and then get out. They certainly do good slight of hand work here, and they certainly do get big money for this, for the American people do not duplicate this wonderful work as well as the people of India. There have this year been two people from India that gave wonderful seances, wonderful slight of hand work, and they gathered up several thousand dollars each night in the various Florida towns, which have a climate similar to India. These people make good as slight of hand people, and I have several letters from India telling about your people being able to bury themselves and raise from the grave after a couple of days, thoroughly tied, etc. This is wonderful, and if this stunt were played on the stage would mean big money for the person doing it, as it would take people away from their trouble and would calm down people's nerves, which are generally high strung on account of the various inventions, and the struggle for existence which makes people hustle here more than in most other places. These slight of hand people always draw the crowds, and they get plenty of money if they are good. I know the theatres would gladly welcome them for a one or two night stand all over America, and all over Canada, Mexico, Cuba, the Bahamas, and other near places. They ought to clean up big money, and make good at the work. I would myself like to see some of this slight of hand work, and if any of them can deliver actual cures there is a bigger field than you imagine for curing people, for over one-half of the American race has something to be cured of, and the man who can produce actual cures gets a lot of money.

One man, I know, just recently returned from the hospital at Miami, Florida, and had spent $700.00 for ex rays, and did not get any better. If he had he would have been glad, and others will be to get *actual* cures, either by material means, or any other. We have a climate similar to India here, or to be more exact, we are in the same latitude as certain parts of India. The latitude of Fort Pierce, Florida is 27½ degress North, or about the same as Delhi, the wonderful capital of your wonderful country. We have no mountains here, and the highest land is about 150 feet above sea level. The State of Florida is a long peninsula that extends from the north American coast almost to Cuba, and has a lot of coral islands on the southern extremety. It is mostly all white sand, the kind they make glass out of, and has an inexhaustible supply of zircon on the sea coast. This white sand is mostly used for agricultural purposes, and is pure white like snow in many places. We raise pine apples here, Red Spanish, Abacca, Smooth Cayenne, and other kinds, and there is the biggest pineapple Industry in the United States here. In Cuba, Mexico, the Bahamas, and other places near here they raise pineapples too. These places are more hilly than here. Cuba has hills as high as the European mountains, and is rich in minerals, producing gold, silver, lead, copper, petroleum, asphalt and other metals. It is also a fine agricultural country, and has cattle, and also the same kinds of fruit that we raise here, only more abundantly.

Cuba is the Island that this nation fought Spain for in 1898, and it is rightly named the Pearl of the Antilles, for it has rich red soil, and a super abundnce of tropical growth, similar to that of India.

It is nominally ruled by the Cubans, but in reality the American Ambassador is the power beyond the throne there. The railroads in Cuba are owned ground Havana by the English and further east by the Americans. The principal railroads in Cuba are the United Railways of Havana, which is an English road, and the Cuba Railway Company, which is jointly American and Canadian, and used to be run by Sir William Van Horne who put the Canadian Pacific Railway through from one side of Canada to the other, making the first trans Continental road in British Canada. Florida has many things that are worth while, but they have a color line, while in Cuba there is no color line, and the people are more like the people of India than they are here. In Cuba, there are many sugar plantations, that employ a lot of native Indian workers, and they get about $5.00 per day during the sugar season, and can get other work in other branches if they are healthy. If is a fine country, and it would suit the Indian people to look at it if they were thinking of moving, for it is only 90 miles from Key West, the Southern terminus of Florida, and it is free to enter while America is not. It is a good opening for the people of India, and all they have to do is to get in touch with the big brokers, who are making a success out of sugar, and they too can get success. I on my place raise "Muigobas," "Haydens," "Cambodianas," and other mangoes, and also Avocadoes, which are similar to India. My place is about as far north as these fruits grow, for only 100 miles north of me, there are more temprate fruits, like peaches, and in Georgia, apples and wheat actually grow. We raise in Florida oranges, grape fruit, and winter truck, for it seldom freezes here, and this is sent out during the winter months to supply the northern markets of New York, and other places. It many times pays good money, and were it not for the commission men, or middle men, the farmer, or raiser of fruit would be in heven, for he can raise plenty of it, but the distribution agencies get the bulk of the profit. I have some fine land for colonies around Florida, but the American laws are rather strict as to entries of Orientals, so know that Cuba, Mexico, or the Bahamas would be better for your people, unless they have plenty of money to do as they please, then any place would be good. In this state there is an anti-Negro element, but it is not anti-Oriental, while in California, there is an anti-Oriental, but not an anti-Negro element. Japanese have colonies in several places in Florida and one of the greatest inventors in Florida is a Chinaman, who has lived here since boyhood.

I have some fine land here, that is fine for colonies, but the prices will be rather higher than your people could pay, as it is in Palm Beach County, which is the big county of this nation, and is a fine country for rich people, and those who have plenty. I have been thinking of cutting up this land in North Palm Beach County, and sub-dividing it, into lots 50 by 100 feet, and selling them at $1,000.00 per lot, but the time is not ripe yet for this development. The land is located just where it will make big money for those who have the vision and ability to put it over in the way of waiting and developing at the proper time. If you will take a map of Florida, you will see a long narrow coast jotting into the Atlantic. This coast, is over 500 miles from north to south, and when this coast is pierced with canals, it will naturally make the navigation of the coral islands around the south part of Florida unnecessary. Recently the State of Florida completed a big trans Florida Canal, at Stuart, Florida, in Palm Beach County, to a depth of 35 feet in places. This canal leaves the Atlantic at Stuart, and goes through to Lake Okechobee, which is the second largest lake in the United States, and is larger than any lake in India. Navigation this way, will mean that the coast of Florida will be shortened 500 miles for the people of Mexico, and all Gulf of Mexico ports. It will mean big things as soon as the people learn that there is going to be a new way for the steamships, and this will be in less than a decade's time. It is being backed up by the State and Federal Government, and there is no chance to lose if a person has the ability to get in on the ground floor and will stick to the land for a decade's time, he will find land that is now selling for $1,000.00 per lot well be selling for $50,000.00 for this is so in Miami, Florida, in Palm Beach, Florida and in other places of Florida. Land that in 1898 could have been bought for $1.00 per acre at Miami, Florida now cost $500,000.00 per lot, and the prices are soaring, and this is true in a lesser degree in all parts of Florida and all parts of this nation. If your people have seen "the Covered Wagon," a fine moving picture from this nation, you can see what land properly located is worth, and how people who invest in land will get more out of life than they will out of most anything else, for land properly located has been known to advance 50,000 per cent. per year, and you see in "The Covered Wagon," the cite of Kansas City, with Indians roaming all over in 1848, and to-day, a city, half the size of Bombay is now there. That is what real estate, land properly located means to the world, and the man who owns in the proper place can surely succeed. I have 160 acres for subdivision in Stuart, Florida, and the title is perfectly clear, as you can verify by the records of Palm Beach County, in West Palm Beach, Florida. This land is just fine for a colony, and the climate is similar to that of your wonderful country.

This land is in North Palm Beach County, just on the outskirts of Stuart, Florida, and is sure to be valuable land. Stuart used be the winter home of Former President Grover Cleveland, who was the first Democratic President after the civil war. It is worth looking into for those who can meet the immigration requirements of this nation. If your people want to for ma colony in Mexico, or in Cuba, I know of good lands that can be purchased in these countries, and if your people want to send over a delegation, and look at the lands for your own selves, you can get in touch with the natives of these countries and get land similar in every respect to that of India, and with a people free from race prejudice, who will let your people develop their own resources as they seem fit. In Cuba, and Mexico, there are a lot of Orientals, and there is lots of rich land. I believe that land in many parts of Mexico can be gotten verey cheaply, and if your people want to form a purchasing company and buy colony sites in that wonderful country I am sure it will pay, if they intend to live there. We have great stacks of silver, gold, copper, and other metals in Mexico, and the laws are liberal, but the language is Spanish, but there are plenty of people who speak English all over Mexico. I am writing all this, so that your people can find out about America, as they are writing me all the time for information. The laws of this nation are strict, and it is difficult for other than students, skilled workers from your country to get in. Colleges in the East admit your people, on an equal footing with native Americans, and the climate is not too severe for those raised in the north of your wonderful country. In the South of this nation, there are two states, Florida and California that have similar climates, similar products to your India, California is mountainus, and has gold, silver, copper, lead and other minerals, but it is anti-Oriental as the Orientals work better, cheaper and longer hours than the native sons, and when this happens there is naturally an anti-Oriental feeling, for a man's chief resources when cut off makes that man furious, and the native sons cannot live as cheap as the people of your wonderful country, who have learned how to save, better than native Americans. I know that wages are higher in America than they are in India, and I also know there are opportunities for Indians from all over, but how to get in to America is too difficult for me. If your people want to come to America, it would be better to come to Mexico, and ship your produce over the border, live the life that you please, for here, it is a puritanical life, with no liquor, no chance to get any narcotics, save paying big prices for them.

This nation is supposed to be strictly monogomous, and there are no pologymous, polandrist people, in the open. It is five years imprisonment to have more than one wife, or to transport any woman from state to state here. Personally, I believe I would rather live in a free country than in America where everything is "put it over," and where people are mere machines, but then I suppose it is just as bad in other places. I am writing you at length on account of the great correspondence from the Bombay Presidency, and believe this letter will answer all the questions that the Indians have been bombarding me with. If you would like pictures of Florida or pictures of America, I believe I can get them, but suppose you can just as easily through the usual newspaper channels that are open to you. If you would like to know more about Florida, about America, about its opportunities and its drawbacks, will be glad to answer any reasonable amount of correspondence, and if your people want to know about Mexico, or Cuba, will be glad to answer any reasonable correspondence. Wishing the people of India success, and hoping that the great engineering work of the British Government in damming the Ganges, building railroads into the inexcessible parts of your wonderful country will make for better times, and will make the people of India, happier, better, healthier, and make them wealthier.—Yours, etc.,

B. YORKSTONE HOGG.

P. O. Box. 686.

Fort Pierce, Florida,

March 21.

Economic & Financial Review.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS.

BY "KRISTODAS".

I wrote last week on the relations between employers and employees with reference to some remarks made by Mr. Saklatwalla. Curiously enough my attention was drawn after writing the last week's review to an article in a leading American monthly on "Captains of industry vs. Captains of Finance" which is almost like a sequel to it and reasonings and arguments set forward in which bear very closely upon the present industrial conditions in this country. The very first sentence in that article is "Behind most of the extreme and ill considered revolts of our time there is a grain of truth, some legitimate ground for protest which has too long been ignored by the men whose hands are on the levers of power and authority." It is a sentence pregnant with deep meaning and may well be kept as a framed motto on their plate glass topped desks by our Commercial and industrial magnates as also by the bureaucrats. Revolutions are compared with explosions but they are as much of explosions as evolutions are. The ultimate manifestation of a revolution being of the nature of an explosion has misled people into confounding all its processes from beginning to end with that final development. A revolution, however, has its genesis and its processes of evolution like everything else in this world and it would be a most interesting study to watch its development, were an opportunity given to one to do so. The article to which I referred in the beginning of this review mentions that there are usually three states in the development of revolutions. The first stage is marked by the *immoral content* of the oppressor, by that blind satisfaction with the *status quo* felt by men who are indifferent to everything save their own comfort. This is the preparatory ground for all discontents and revolutions. If there is a touch of that human sympathy which makes the whole world kin, there would not be prepared such a breeding ground and the industrial mechanism would run smoothly. Through the absence however, of this saving grace the second stage of the evolution of the revolution as we may well call it begins. This is marked by the moral discontent of the oppressed, by the legitimate protest of the men upon whom the *status quo* rests heavily. This stage is taken advantage of by men who seek to exploit the legitimate discontent of their time in the exclusive interests of themselves or of their class. This third stage is called immoral discontent. Mr. Filene who contributes this article to the "Harper's Magazine" observes rightly that "one of the Social tragedies of our time lies in the fact that we easily deal with discontent until it has reached this third stage, until it has entered the field as a clearly formulated and ably organised propaganda, until it has been captured by demagogues and demagogues." Whether in the field of politics or industrialism this third stage should never be allowed to be reached and yet it is the inherent weakness of the modern civilisation that people head on for the third stage without taking adequate measures even while the first stage is on. Bitternesses and hatreds are allowed to foster and putrify the whole society when wise and farsighted commonsense can check putrification at its very start. Mr. Tikne says, businessmen are to blame as they realy want to meet the challenge of their times "they should forestall most revolutionary movements by rendering it increasingly difficult for their leaders to find a sympathetic audience." This should not be undertaken merely as a social stunt but "one of our primary business responsibilities." Many businessmen and industrial magnates understand by these responsibilities that they have to support anti-radical propaganda. This is not the right sort of work however. What should be done is to remove the incentives to radicalism. One of the numerous wise and commonsense sayings this article abounds in is that "the time to defeat a revolution is before it starts". It is shortsighted to wait until a revolution has reached the "terror" stage before we take notice of it. We must deal with it in its "germ" stage. An opposite instance is given of the way in which businessmen can anticipate revolutions and cooperate in destroying incipient germs before they develop too much. Thus the main contentions of what may be called the disaffected labour people are that the tools of the world should belong to the men who use them, and that the creative forces of society should be the controlling forces of society. If criticism had been directed against such conceptions half a century back it might have done some good. Businessmen could have rightly protested against the wholesale indictment of men who open things and also pointed out that there are brain workers as well as brown workers. Such pleadings and argumentations now however are not powerful against an evil which has grown in strength. The evil is the tyranny of the proletariat as the tyranny of capital is evil or for the mother of that any tyranny is evil. If lessons of the past are, however, borne in mind even now and business men do not allow revolutions to grow beyond the first stage there will be less of wars in the industrial field, as there will be less of internal unrest and political revolution if those responsible for the Government of the country do not allow revolution facilities to develop by removing "causes" of discontent. Just as doctors of physical ills cannot do much good by treating only symptoms and not causes, so doctors of economic or political ills cannot eradicate diseases by treating symptoms, not causes.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, J 1.

The monsoon has extended in the of the Peninsula and has been fair generally outside Northwest India.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces, Central India, East Konkan, Madras and the Deccan.

A few falls have occured in Upper Burma Chota Nagpur, East Punjab, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Tavoy and Diamond Island two; Victoria Point and Akyab one and a half; Moulmein three; Dibrugarh, Silsagar and Silchar two; Shillong one and a half; Cherrapunji sixteen; Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong one; Jalpaiguri three; Hukitala Puri one and a half; Sambalpur two; Gaya one and a half; Gorakpur, Babraich, Muktesar and Mussooree three quarters; Bareilly three; Dehra Dun four; Hissar a half; Sutna one; Nagpur three; Pasgari one; Mangalore six; Nizamabad three quarters; Hyderabad Deccan one; Sandur one and half and Cuddapah one.

Forecast.—No large change.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake of slight intensity at its origin about four thousand miles away was recorded by seismograph at twenty-one hout four minutes yesterday.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 1st July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 1st July 1922	1923
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 01	7 47	26 66	9 70
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 26	11 19	21 20	9 62
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 39	8 94	23 19	9 72
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	0 60	10 58	24 80	7 47

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, BA.

Bombay, 30.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.645 in.
Temperature of Air	85.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	80.4 "
Dew Point	78.2 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	79% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	6.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.8 "
Minimum " "	82.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW. W. WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	205 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month ..	7.46 "
Do. do. year ..	7.46 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July 0.01	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h m	ft in.	h m	ft in
Tu.	1	11 13	27 8	4 28	16 6
		22 49	25 10	17 15	12 8
W.	2	11 46	28 0	5 0	16 2
		23 25	23 11	17 53	19 4
Th.	3	0 0	0 0	5 33	16 0
		12 8	28	18 29	19 2
F.	4	0 1	26	6 8	16 1
		12 50	28 4	19 5	19 1
Sat	5	23 34	26 0	18 07	16 2
		12 37	27 11	5 52	16 1
Sun	6	1 15	25 10	7 16	16 9
		13 52	27 11	20 17	19 0
M	7	1 56	25 7	7 52	17 5
		14 28	27 6	20 56	19 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st July, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.47" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the southeast of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the former area and in defect at Rawalpindi. Temperature was higher than usual in the northwest of the division. Lahore recorded a maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0.19" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is in slight excess at Allahabad and generally in defect elsewhere. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual at Agra and the maximum alone in the central districts of the province. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 107 deg. at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.39" of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal in the former area and at Jaipur and Ajmer. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual in northeast Rajputana and almost normal elsewhere. The thermometer rose yesterday to 112 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is dryer than usual except in north Gujarat and west Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was also abnormal in Central India West and east Kathiawar; the minimum was higher than usual at Rajkot and lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.85" of rain. Sanger 0.56, Amraoti 0.30". Nagpur 2.69", Chanda 0.10" and Raipur 0.60 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Hoshangabad

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

and in excess in the areas of rainfall. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Akola only.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 1.13" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. At Karwar, the maximum and at Marmagao, the minimum was higher than usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Mombay 89.8 deg. (4 deg. above normal) and the lowest 80.8 deg. (3 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur has had 0.34" of rain, Nizamabad 0.70" and Hyderabad 1.05". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is almost normal. Day temperature was higher than usual at Malegaon and Belgaum; night temperature was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has extended in the interior of the Peninsula, in the Central Provinces and into the southeast Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, east Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, and local in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and the east United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab, south Rajputana, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The principal amounts besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 5.77", Calicut 0.82", Cochin 0.60", Trivandrum 0.44", Madras 0.80", Bangalore 0.75" and Cuddapah 1.00".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Bombay Deccan and into Gujarat.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,300 miles away was recorded by the seismograph at the observatory at 21 hours 25 minutes last night (Indian Standard Time.)

Daily Weather Telegram for the 30th June 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been active in Burma, northeast India and the submontane districts of the United Provinces and extended in the central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, Central India East; the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and east Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab hills, the west Central Provinces, Mysore and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were the:—Victoria Point, Moulmein two inches; Monywa one; Bhamoneone and a half; Myitkyina four; Sibsagar three; Silchar two; Cherrapunji nine, Cox's Bazar one; Chittagong four; Burdwan one and a half; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri one; Sambalpur three; Puri, two; Hazaribagh, Angul, Bahraich, Meerut one; Roorkee three-quarters; Sutna a half; Pendra one and a half; Kodaikanal three-quarters.

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

A friend writes, "I thank you for having given a clear cut programme for the future. I know it is the old programme you reaffirm. But it seems new and startling, because we have erred from the right path. In Danish we have a saying *Ja-men* which means 'yes, but—' as against *Amen* which means simply 'yes.' Most of us seem to believe in *Ja-men*. 'Yes, we promised to boycott Government institutions and not serve our oppressors; *but* how can we do without them?' we seem to say. These 'buts' are an invention of the devil."

Unfortunately, the last-named gentleman is always with us. He panders to our weaknesses, works upon us through them and charms us into his delusive snares. National workers will have to get out of his clutches and burn all the 'buts.' They may say 'yes' to the boycotts, if they mean 'yes' without any reservation. Even if believing in the boycotts they cannot say 'yes' through their weakness, they should make the confession openly. It would do them and the country a world of good.

Dr. Mahmud and Forcible Conversions.

Numerous letters, some angry and some even abusive, have been received by me regarding my reference to forcible conversions in the statement on Hindu-Muslim tension. One of them was a dispassionate and reasoned letter from Mr. Madhavan Nair protesting against the statement attributed by me to Dr. Mahmud. I forwarded the letter to Dr. Mahmud for reply, so that I could give the reader his version. But before my letter could reach Dr. Mahmud, he had already posted one to me on the very thing, he having received many protests himself. I now give from Dr. Mahmud's letter, which is in Urdu, a translation of the relevant part as follows:

"Quite a number of Hindu friends have written to me letters accusing me of having given you inaccurate information with regard to the affairs in Malabar. Some of them have even treated me with round, mouth-filling abuse. I feel that their resentment is just. There seems to have been some misunderstanding. What I said was that no instances of conversion by circumcision could be found. Only one such case had been reported, the one which Mr. Andrews had witnessed, and even that could not be properly investigated into. As for instances of conversion by being made to wear *fez* cap, or shirt in case of women, or by clipping off the *choti*, they could be cited in any number. I had mentioned this point in my statement to Shwaib also. Please publish the necessary correction in *Young India* or it might give rise to a fresh controversy in the press."

I see that I have done an injustice to Dr. Mahmud. I was thinking of forcible conversions only by circumcision. It was that which had most shocked the Hindu sentiment. Any way it was that which had affected me more than anything else.

The following is the statement referred to by Dr. Mahmud.

"Forced conversion.

(a) By circumcision. No eye-witness. No direct evidence available. No case pointed out. Reliable persons amongst Hindus allege that three or four cases occurred. The only direct evidence of a case of this nature is that Mr. Andrews is reported to have seen one person who was circumcised. Have not got it confirmed.

(b) Reception of *balma*.—(1) Forced; (2) Through fear without actual use of force.

(c) Cutting of *choti*.

(d) Making Hindus (men) wear caps.

(e) Making Hindu women wear bodice or blouses.

The total number of conversions under (b) to (e) are estimated between 1800 to 2000 (Hindu version). Muslims put it at a few hundred."

I had thought that my statement was clear. Though I had not mentioned Mr. Andrews' name, it was common knowledge that he had referred to a case of forcible circumcision which had come under his own personal observation. Bearing that in mind, there could be no mistaking my meaning. But I now see that I compromised Dr. Mahmud by exposing him to the charge of partiality by an apparent understatement of forcible conversions. I am sorry for the unintended inaccuracy. In times of high tension, one cannot be too careful or too accurate. In trying to be fair to Dr. Mahmud, I have succeeded in being unfair to him. I assure the reader that in every case I have kept closest to facts and shorn them of all colouring. The papers in my possession make out a much more terrible case against all parties. But I have in each case toned down the charges and, where I had no opinion of my own, merely stated on behalf of the parties concerned the charges thus toned down.

Not in Nizam's Dominions.

In my statement on Hindu-Muslim tension I said I was told that the pernicious propaganda pamphlet referred to was taken up in the Nizam's Dominions. Khwaja Saheb Hassan Nizami, on reading the statement, forwarded the following telegram to me:

"For the sake of Islam, Hindu-Muslim Unity, and your beloved personality, am ready to accept your advice regarding the contents of my pamphlet *Dai ye Islam* about which you have complained in your press message provided it does not affect the work of preaching Islam, uplifting, reforming and organising the Mussalmans and counteracting the open and secret efforts of Arya Samaj, which work I am religiously bound to carry on. I had already taken off much of the so-called objectionable matter from the later editions of the pamphlet and am willing now to still more improve the future editions in reference to your wishes. Kindly let me know your suggestions after reading the latest Urdu edition of the pamphlet carefully and not its Hindi translations which have been published only to create misapprehension and to secure sympathies."

He followed up the wire with a letter couched in similar terms; and last week he paid me the honour of visiting me and tendering a personal explanation. He told me that all the charges levelled against him as to kidnapping of children etc., were totally without foundation and that his motive in publishing the pamphlet was not as I had interpreted it. Unfortunately the visit happened to be when I was observing silence. I was therefore unable to give him my opinion on his pamphlet. The Khwaja Saheb was most anxious that I should publish his assurance about the propaganda in His Exalted Highness's Dominions. I have therefore gladly published the telegram and the purport of the interview. I must, however, state that the information about the alleged propaganda was given to me by reliable men. I have received also letters confirming the same information. And my assistants tell me that allegations of the same nature constantly appear in the vernacular press. In the absence, therefore, of any direct knowledge of the state of affairs in the Nizam's Dominions, I can but give both the versions without committing myself to any opinion. I shall certainly publish with pleasure anything the authorities in H. E. H's Dominions may have to say in the matter.

So far as the Khwaja Saheb's pamphlet is concerned, while it is admirable that he is ready to make such revision as may be consistent with his faith, what is wanted is something more and something different. In spite of the Khwaja Saheb's repudiation of bad motives, the pamphlet which I have read in the original does lend itself to the construction I have placed upon it. The Mussalman friends to whom I have shown the pamphlet agree with my interpretation. It is therefore not enough that even if I was so minded the Khwaja Saheb should amend his pamphlet as I may suggest. What is required is for him to see the error of this thought and to recognise that he has really done an ill-service to Islam by suggesting questionable methods of propaganda. He should therefore revise the pamphlet radically in the light of what is permissible and praiseworthy in Islamic propaganda. Needless to say that I appreciate the readiness with which the Khwaja Saheb has come forward with his explanation and vowed his solicitude for Hindu-Muslim unity.

News to Me.

A correspondent says that I am reported to have said that 'it is better that one cow be sacrificed rather than seven goats. He then asks me to disown or endorse the statement and in the latter case to justify it. I do not recollect having made any such statement as the correspondent refers to. And whoever has heard me make such a statement will oblige me by reminding me of the occasion. According to my correspondent I am supposed to have made the statement as editor of *Young India*. If so, there should be no difficulty about confronting me with it. But what I am likely to have said or written is that if I could non-violently persuade people, I would have them to save the goat just as well as I would have people to save the cow. As I have said before in these pages, for me the cow is the purest type of sub-human life. She pleads before us on behalf of the whole of the sub-human species for justice to it at the hands of man, the first among all that lives. She seems to speak to us through her eyes (let the reader look at them with my faith), 'you are not appointed over us to kill us and eat our flesh or otherwise ill-treat us, but to be our friend and guardian.'

Well Done, Delhi.

So Delhi has taken the lead in forming an arbitration board in the matter of Hindu-Muslim tension. Only two years ago one felt absolutely secure of Hindu-Muslim unity in Delhi where Hakim Saheb was the uncrowned king and where Swami Shraddhanandji was privileged to address Mussalmans in the Jumma Musjid. Surely it should not be beyond the joint ability of Hindus and Mussalmans to establish a lasting peace in Delhi. If a central place like Delhi can secure such peace, the other places will I have no doubt follow suit. I have not the heart to reproduce for the edification of the reader all the pestilential literature that I have received from Delhi each party painting the other in the most lurid colours. The reader may be assured however that all that I have adumbrated in my statement is to be found in that literature. It would be a great blessing if the parties concerned will but bring their charges to the notice of the board and get from it an authoritative pronouncement.

Sikh Self-Restraint.

The Sikhs of Calcutta deserve the warmest congratulations of the public for the wonderful self-restraint exhibited by them under thoe gravest provocation. Some of them were cruelly murdered by the howling, suspicious crowd in Calcutta on utterly groundless suspicion. The Sikhs everywhere are quite capable of taking care of themselves and well able to take reprisals if they wish to. But on the occasion in question they kept themselves perfectly cool. Being brave, they realised that the mischief had no racial taint in it. The crowd in its superstitious credulity would have murdered with equal indifference members of any other community if they had suspected them. The Sikhs of Calcutta have set us an example of correct conduct on occasions of trial and provocation.

Official Delay.

The reader will member that on seeing the Nabha State Administrator's reply to me, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to the Administrator repudiating the suggestion that his release and that of his companions of whom Acharya Gidwani was one was conditional. Not having heard from the Administrator, the Pandit sent by way of reminder on the 19th June (his first letter was sent on the 24th May last) the following letter:

"I sent you a letter under registered cover on the 24th May and requested you to supply me with copies of the order suspending Principal Gidwani's, Mr. K. Santanam's and my sentences and any other order relating to us issued at the time. I have not yet received a reply to my letter nor have I received the copies asked for.

I have no doubt whaever that the statement you made in your letter to the Editor, 'Young India' that Principal Gidwani, Mr. Santanam and I were discharged conditionally is wholly incorrect and a reference to the orders and other papers must have convinced you of this. I trust that being convinced of this you will take early steps to correct your previous statement and make it clear that Principal Gidwani, Mr. Santanam and I were unconditionally released. There can thus be no question of Principal Gidwani being sent to jail without trial or sentence because he is said to have broken a condition which was never made.

I would again request you to let me have a copy of the suspension order. I should also like to know definitely if Nabha State is supposed to be out of bounds for me and if so under what order. I have no immediate wish to go to Nabha, but I should like to know what kind of a welcome awaits me there in case I am moved by a desire to visit the State."

Let us hope that there will be no further delay in answering the straight question put by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There is as a rule undue delay on the part of officials in answering public inquiries especially when such inquiries are likely to be embarrassing. If no reply is forthcoming or if an unsatisfactory reply is sent Pandit Nehru (jun.) and Mr. Santanam may have to ask the Working Committee to let them challenge arrest. Such a step may become necessary even as a matter of duty towards a comrade. The last paragraph of the Pandit's letter evidently foreshadows a challenge on his part. It is preposterous that Acharya Gidwani should be kept in prison even though with him there was no question of civil disobedience when he entered the Nabha territory at the time of Jaito shooting. He did so, as we know from the impartial testimony of Mr. Yeamand, in obedience to a call of humanity.

Municipalities.

A local Congress Secretary writes:—

"Among the persons you have urged to stand out of these (Government) institutions you have not mentioned anything about those who have captured the seats in the District Boards and Municipalities. I know there are many among the Non-changers who still maintain that the principle of N. C. O. is by no means compromised by their entering into District Boards and Municipalities. But in my opinion these Boards are semi-Government institutions. Have they not to work under Government control? Can they bring about any effective change in the system of education or sanitation?"

So far as the Congress resolutions are concerned, it is open to Congress members to enter these bodies and even become office-bearers. Indeed, a later resolution requires Congressmen to capture these bodies. In theory these bodies being under Government control fall under the category of Government institutions. But ours is specific non-co-operation directed against certain institutions only which are calculated to demoralise the most and which most sustain Government prestige. The best plan therefore regarding Government institutions not specifically tabooed by the Congress is to test them by the measure of service they render to the constructive programme. If they hinder it, Congressmen, it is clear to me, must leave them alone. I have had letters from several places complaining that all constructive work was stopped by reason of Congressmen having entered Municipalities and District Boards, and that in some places Congressmen had offered themselves as rival candidates. In every such case there is no doubt that Congressmen should abstain. I cannot understand Congressmen being rivals. Congressmen are subject to discipline, and only those can offer themselves for election who are chosen for the purpose by the Congress Committee concerned. So far as the ability to control education (primary) and sanitation are concerned, generally speaking it may be said that the Municipalities have substantial control over them. In any case Municipalities being largely elective bodies there is ample scope for civil disobedience whenever the proper occasion for it arises.

A Dangerous practice.

I have just read in the columns of "The Hindu" (of 12th June) what purports to be an interview with me. I do recollect a long chat with a gentleman whom I never suspected to be an interviewer. I thought that he wanted honest doubts to be solved and therefore bestowed considerable attention upon him and patiently answered all his questions. As I could ill-afford the time, I should certainly have declined the honour of being interviewed at the time and at that length. I have no secrets. People who find out anything about or from me are free to report it if they like. But I do mind being misreported. If they did me the honour of showing me what they reported, I should have no objection. The so-called interview is a caricature of what I said. For instance, I am made to refer to "every Mussalman as a vagabond." Well, I never dreamt that every Mussalman was a vagabond. I do not consider Hakim Saheb a vagabond; nor for that matter any of my numerous Mussalman friends. I know many Mussalman bullies, but I cannot recall having met any vagabonds in the accepted sense of the term. I do not regard every Mussalman even to be a bully. I am accused of having said that "the Government was indifferent to me and that it would be terrified if I were to undertake an all-India tour for six months." Well, I am proud enough to think that the Government is never indifferent to what I say or do and I am humble enough not to think that it would be terrified by any tour on my part. It would however be terrified, if a real Hindu-Muslim unity can be brought about no matter by whom. The interviewer talks of fraud practised by a Khaddar worker. The statement is an abuse of the privilege of being allowed to listen to a conversation I was having with fellow-workers. There was talk of fraud alleged to have been practised. I do not even now know whether any was practised. I have simply picked samples of glaring inaccuracies. The "interviewer" has, no doubt, meant well. But well-meaning friends who act irresponsibly are more harmful than ill-meaning opponents. I would urge those who visit me to spare me whilst I occupy a responsible position. When I become irresponsible, they may take any liberty they like with my doings and sayings. To those who see any "interviews" with me, I ask them to reject them as unworthy of belief unless they are authorised by me.

Machine-spinning vs. Hand-spinning.

A friend who at one time swore by the spinning-wheel says in effect:—

"Your activity is useless. Why are you wasting your body and mind in dishing up old stuff in the pages of "Young India" and "Navajivan"? I can no longer read them with profit. I have found by experience that the spinning-wheel is no use. Do you know that the Charkhas which people bought in the first wave of enthusiasm are rotting? They will not pay.

I suggest turning your attention to something better. Substitute hand-spinning with machine-spinning. Erect a spinning mill in every Taluka. Nationalise the profits. Only patriots should work the mills, not for gain, but for love of the country. Distribute the yarn to the local weavers only. The cloth woven should be confined to the respective Talukas. You thus save waste of time and freight. To start with, organise one Taluka in this manner and you will render great service."

As the argument is specious and comes from one who has in his own way tried the Charkha, I propose to examine it for the sake of those who may hold the views that the friend does. The reader does not need to be told that the scheme is as old as the Khadi movement. Like the proverbial bad penny it turns up again and again.

The friend has forgotten the central truth that the wheel furnishes occupation and a small income to the millions who must have an additional income if they are not to starve. It is not possible to put up a handloom in every home. A loom in every village, a Charkha in every home is the formula. If a spinning-mill is put up in every Taluka, it will result in nationalising the exploitation of the many by the few. All cannot be employed in a Taluka mill. Moreover, we must import the machinery needed for over 2,000 Talukas. And the experts for managing and working the mills will have to be trained. Mills cannot grow up like mushrooms, as Charkhas can. The failure of a Charkha is felt by nobody; the failure of a Taluka mill will mean consternation among the people of the Taluka concerned. In my opinion the proposition advanced by the friend is utterly unsound. I have however suggested trat if he has faith in his scheme, he should try it. I must continue to paddle my own canoe, because nothing else attracts me. The Charkha for me has a charm all its own.

I may be too dense to see its failure. I am not unwilling to be convinced of my error.

The same day that I received the friend's letter, I received another from another friend who says that he has seen years' experience of the mill industry. He has tested power spinning and hand-weaving and is now engaged in the trade of hand-spinning and hand-weaving. He gives the palm to the last as a solution for the economic distress. I give this experience for what it is worth. The whole experiment is in too nebulous a state for giving a firm opinion on it. But this much is clear that the spinning-wheel is to-day the only comforter in many a poor home for which no substitute can be taken. Of the spinning-wheel, it can be truly said as of no other:

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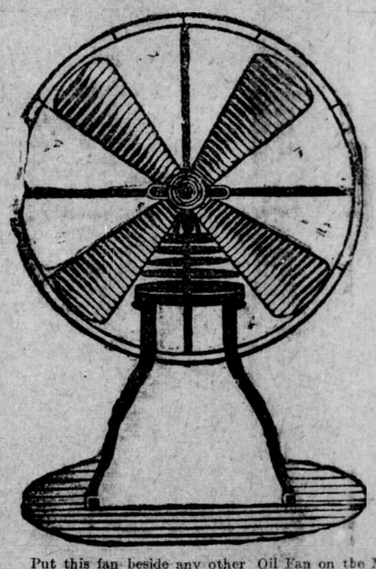

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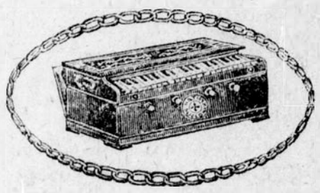
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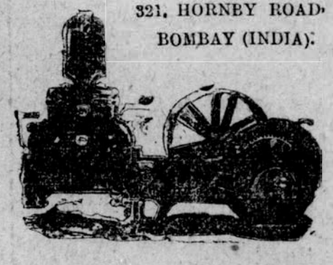
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